DIAMOND FROM THE SKY
AT
WEST END
CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

WEST END
CINEMA
THE COOLEST & THE MOST COMFORTABLE THEATRE IN BOMBAY.

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VOL. V NO. 165 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

...(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co., will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINON, MACKENZIE & Co.,

Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO., LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck pasengers also carried.

For further particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to—

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents,
15, Rampart Row.

GOOLAM MOHIDIN MASTER.

65, Meadows St, Fort,
BOMBAY.

LARGE AND UNIQUE COLLECTION OF ANTIQUE INDIAN AND ORIENTAL CURIOS, CHINAWARE, WEAPONS, SWORDS, DAGGERS, PISTOLS, GURKHA KUKRI GUNS.

Old and rare Indian hand-paintings, and books, old and new Persian large size carpets, shawls, embroideries, brassware, painting on ivory, silverware, jewellery, and Jade and Agget crystal snuff bottles curios, old wood carved furniture.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.

Investments in Government and approved Securities only

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

For Sailings and Freight apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
BOMBAY BRANCH.

Alice Buildings, Fort,
Hornby Road, Bombay

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars rogarding sailing, etc., please apply to the Undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sulhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY

Prof. JAME'S

Electro Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of over work and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.

SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co.
Market, BOMBAY.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

		Rs.	A.	P.
Capital	Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital	Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital	Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital	Paid-up	16,33,439	15	5
Reserve	Funds	11,37,432	8	0

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches:

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Salkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

NAND LAL PURI,
Manager.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Daressalam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrame.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 21,300,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fongtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tichling
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

Bankers to the Government in Busrah

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA & CEYLON, MALAY STATES. JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Seremban	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & SUMATRA. INDO-CHINA. PHILIPPINES SIAM.

Batavia	Saigon	Manila, Cebu	Bangkok. Puket
Sourabaya	Haiphong	Hoilo	
Medan			

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia. BANKERS—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued, does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,
Agent.

Esplanade Road,
Post Box No. 94, Bombay.
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4-0 p.m.
Saturday—10-30 a.m. to 2-0 p.m.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders... £562,500
Reserve Fund £300,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants, Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

V. D. SMART,
Agent.

16, Churchgate Street.

FOR

ANY THING FASHIONABLE

in Chinese, Japanese, French and English Silk Piece Goods, Art Embroidery Work, etc.

A VISIT TO OUR SHOW ROOMS

will more than pay your trouble and will get you a chance to select your requirements from quite a variety of up-to-date articles.

AHMED E. ESAALI,

EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

THE ZENITH LIFE ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

Managing Agents:—H. M. MEHTA & Co.

Policyholders can vote at meetings of the Company and thus have a voice in its management.

Funds are invested in Government and other Securities authorised by the Indian Trust Act.

The Rates of Premiums are equitable for India, and the lowest that can with safety be offered to the assured.

Policies issued on most liberal conditions and unnecessary restrictions abolished.

For Prospectus, forms and other particulars, please apply to:—

N. B. LALA,
Secretary.

123, Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay.

WANTED—Influential and active Agents throughout India and elsewhere.

HOTELS

THE EVER POPULAR.

EMPRESS HOTEL

NASIK ROAD,

DEOLALI.

MODERATE CHARGES.

FAMOUS FOR CUISINE

SPACIOUS GYMKHANA]

WE MANUFACTURE

FINE WHITE

THYMOL B. P.

Quotation on Request.

G. S. RANADE & CO.,

Bombay No. 4.

SALE BY AUCTION

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists,

No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 45 CASES WHITE SHIRTINGS.

ON SATURDAY, the 14th inst. at 4 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of the party concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Seth Gordhandas Kalianji.

45 cases each 50 pieces White shirtings Jar Brand quality and 40 yards.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 12th July, 1917.

SALE BY AUCTION

GANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

Nos 52, Medows Street, Fort.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M., (S.T.), AT PREMISES NO. 23 CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, NEAR MESSRS. D. R. PUNDOLE & SONS, WATCH-MAKERS, LATELY IN OCCUPATION OF MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO.

Auction sale of specially selected and made to order rich teak and blackwood Furniture by well-known makers, including dining table and Robert Pattern dining chairs, Rich Silk and Tapestry lined drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, marble top center tables, rich well designed cabinets, almyrahs of the latest pattern, single and double wooden cots, rich side boards, dumbwaiter, dressing chest of drawers, corner cabinets, office writing tables, revolving book cases, revolving chairs, hatstands, watnots, meatsafe, dirty cloth basket, rocking chairs, low and easy chairs, book racks, leather lined reclining sofas, birchwood seated American chairs, washing tables rich pictures, rich glass and porcelainware etc., etc.

THIS DAY THURSDAY the 12th July 1917 at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & CO., are instructed to sell by public auction at the above premises, (where the furniture has been arranged for sale) specially selected and made to order rich teak and blackwood Furniture by well-known makers comprising rich silk as well as tapestry lined drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, rich cabinets marble top center and Octagon tables, dining tables John Robert Pattern dining chairs, rich single and double door almyrahs of the latest design, single and double wooden cots side boards, rich mahoganized chest of drawer with mirror, rich corner cabinets, dumbwaiter, revolving book cases, revolving and rocking chairs, office writing tables, arm and armless office chairs, hat stands, watnots, meatsafe, dirty cloth baskets, low and easy chairs; book racks reclining sofas, leather lined sofas, birchwood seated American chairs, washing tables, pictures, rich glass and porcelainware, etc., etc.

Catalogues are published and goods are on view.

AUCTION SALE OF RICH HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC.

On SATURDAY, the 14th July, 1917, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., will sell by public auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, very rich household furniture including rich silk tapestry and leather lined suites of sofas and chairs, double glass door almyrah, marble top center tables, dressing chest of drawers, washing tables, dressing tables, office and Lady's writing tables and chairs, wooden and iron cots, fancy cabinets, easy chairs, book stands, dumb waiter, riclining back and leather lined sofas, tiled and plain teapoys, phonograph, records, etc., etc.

By order of the office concerned.

1 double panel door, cupboard, 1 writing table office arm chairs, etc.

By order of the concerned.

1 lot rich jewellery incliuding pearl bangles, rings, earings, marquis of diamonds and rubies, etc.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 12th July, 1917.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTION SALE of 200 Years Old Blackwood Hand-Carved Household and Drawing Room Furniture, which is very rare to get in India nowadays, and also 2, 3, 4 and 8 Light Chandeliers by Tucker & Co., Chuble's Fire Resisting Safe, Porcelain and Glassware by Treacher & Co.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the late Mr. Muncherji Bomanji Panthaky and others, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Naigaum Road, Dadar, (Bhoiwada Cross Road), near the Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., (Spring Mills), or quite opposite to the Improvement Trust Cement Chawl and next to Moares (Peacock), Baug, on SUNDAY, the 15th July 1917, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following:—

A large collection of ancient and old blackwood carved sofas armless chairs, cushioned sofas and chairs, chiffoneers, round and pier tables, beautiful and rich ancient blackwood ottoman pictures in ancient blackwood frames, teapoys blackwood English sideboard, round carved settee, side table, dining tables in 4 pieces, card table, blackwood screens, rocking chairs, benches, goonda cupboards, bedsteads and 2, 3, 4 and 8 light chandeliers by Tucker and Co. Chuble's fire resisting safe, porcelain and glassware by Treacher and Co., flower pot stands and chinaware etc.

The property of the late Mr. Muncherji Bomanji Panthaky.

Catalogues are published and the above furniture is on view.

N.B.—The above mentioned pieces are of very old pattern and worth collecting, so it is our earnest request to the public and merchants to have a look at them.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 12th July, 1917.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES

"Wanted," "To Be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words), 8 annas per insertion; every additional word ½ anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line, or Re. 1 per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcement.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Local — —	Rs. 30 per annum
Up-country —	Rs. 35 per annum.

Half-yearly quarterly or monthly Payable in advance.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT have bought over 5000 "EMPIRE TYPEWRITERS." What better test of efficiency and durability? Catalogue from CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO. 231, Hornby Road, Fort. 1

WANTED—Sufferers to use our harmless SANYAS'S OIL externally for nervous debility. Non irritant. A Phial Rs. 2, Dr. RUPCHAND, B. M., Shikarpur, Sind. 8779

JOB PRINTING—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 6, Medows Street, Fort.

MOTOR VEHICLES.

UP-TO-DATE MOTOR CAR ON HIRE from rupees one hundred (100) per month. Also for sale going cheap. The PATENT PNEUMATIC BLOCKS, TYRES and MOTOR TRANSPORT Co., Limited, Hughes Road, Chawpati.

PREMIER CYCLE by Appointment to H. M. The King; a small shipment just received. Roadster cycles complete at Rs. 200. WELLINGTON CYCLISTS, Bombay and Poona.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An experienced TEACHER to teach Violin to a young Gentleman. Please apply to Box No. 963 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8859

WANTED.—An experienced HEAD CLERK for a local mill. Apply to Box No. 964 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8862

WANTED—A HINDOO LADY GRADUATE, having teaching experience to coach up an up-country Hindoo gentleman's two daughters till Entrance Course. Apply personally to MANAGER, NRISINHA HINDOO LODGE, Craford Market from 11 to 3 or 6 to 8.

WANTED—A young qualified gentleman, to act as RESIDENT HOUSE SURGEON in Dr. Bhajekar's Hospital. Apply by letter, with copies of testimonials to Dr. V. N. BHAJEKAR, Garden Lane, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. 8874

WANTED—An honest energetic gentleman as a SECRETARY for Import and Export business. Must have good command of English Accounts and thorough business correspondence. Knowing Gujarati preferred. Only experienced need apply with testimonials. Must state salary required and age to Box No. 966, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8875

WANTED.—For an upcountry mill (1) a MANAGER, who can re-organise and economically work a spinning mill, and (2) a CARDING and SPINNING MASTER, well versed in flat Cards and Ring Spinning. Apply during business time personally to Rao Bahadur BERCHHRAJ JAMNALAL, 183/5, Kalbadevi Road. 8863

WANTED—A qualified experienced NURSE or an aged LADY ready to start immediately as a companion to a respectable Hindu Lady travelling to New York via Japan shortly, during her voyage only, and return if required by first steamer in which case only double travelling expenses will be paid. Apply with copies of testimonials, stating age, caste, qualifications etc. to Box No. 960, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8844

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Experienced CINEMA OPERATORS for a first class Theatre in Bombay. Apply stating previous experience to Box No. 967, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8884

WANTED for the Anjuman High School, Nagpur, C. P., an UNDERGRADUATE, strong in Sanskrit—as Sanskrit Teacher on Rs. 40—5—60. Apply immediately to the SECRETARY. 8879

WANTED

WANTED—Old Galvanized Sheets, Shahbadhi Slabs, Rafters (Vasas) and country Tiles to ALLARAKHIA KANJI, Waroda Road, Bandra. 8870

WANTED—At once Rs. 95,000 on a mortgage of two new Buildings situated on Sandhurst Road, Brokers need not trouble. Write to Box No. 947, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8801

WANTED—PAID AGENTS in every town of India for a respectable Insurance Company. Salary Rs. 15 to Rs. 50 according to qualifications. Cash security Rs. 100 to Rs. 500. Apply to Box No. 909. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8266

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE OF "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—AGENTS for the New Indian Manufacturing Co., for Black Japan Phenyle, Varnish, Tupentine, and Boil oil. Manufacturer: R. G. Poongani. See our Sole Agents: N. MOOLJI & Co., Sandhurst Road, Bhimji Poonji Building, Dongree, Post No. 9. 8744

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Two LINOTYPE MACHINES, Duplex Double Letter, Model No. 10. Price Rs. 8,000 each or Rs. 15,000 for both. Apply to "Y. Z.", c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE—One second hand MINIATURE BROUGHAM, in excellent condition, almost new rubber tyres. Apply L. P. De SOUZA & SONS, Gowalia Tank Road. 8843

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.—STUDEBAKER MOTOR BODY, good as new, with cushion and hood covers. Price Rs. 300. No counter offer. Open for inspection between 7 and 11 a.m. Apply KHETSEY KARA 73, Harvey Road, Chowpatty. 5860

TO BE LET

WATSON'S ANNEX Apollo Bunder. Rooms facing Yacht Club. Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER

PUBLIC NOTICES

SALE OF THE HULTSDERF MILLS.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the Hultsderf Mills, situate in a central part of the Town of Colombo, Ceylon, and consisting of freehold land of about 17 acres in extent, with buildings and machinery, together with other appurtenant properties situated in the neighbourhood and the goodwill of the business of the owners so far as it relates to the Mills. The Mills, as the property of Reinhart Freudenberg, Winifred Freudenberg and Siegmund Freudenberg, who were trading under the style of Freudenberg and Company, are being sold by the liquidators of the said firm under (sections 5 and 34 of) "The Enemy Firms Liquidation Ordinance No. 20 of 1916" as amended by "The Enemy Firms Liquidation (Amendment) Ordinance No. 4 of 1917." The sale is under and subject to the provisions of the said Ordinance, a copy of which may be obtained at any of the offices mentioned below. Special attntion is drawn to sections 39, 40 and 41 of the said Ordinance.

No tender by any person who is not a British subject or by any "Corporation under foreign control" as defined by the said Ordinance, will be accepted or considered.

Tenders will be received up to 12 noon on 25th September, 1917, at—(a) The office of the Crown Agents for the Colonies, Mill-Bank, London; (b) The office of the Custodian of Enemy Property, Colombo, Ceylon; (c) The office of the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal at Calcutta; (d) The office of the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay at Bombay; (e) The office of the Collector of Madras at Madras.

The plan of the premises, full specifications of the buildings and machinery, the conditions of sale, and copies of the Ordinance under which the sale is being held, can be seen at the offices mentioned above.

Any other information as also facilities for inspection of the premises and machinery may be obtained by application in writing to the Custodian of Enemy Property, Colombo, Ceylon.

By section 45 of the Ordinance referred to, the sale will convey an absolute title to all the property comprised in the sale, subject to the terms of that section. 8878

NOTICE.

I, the undersigned do hereby inform all concerned that for upwards of 14 years I was doing business in Partnership with my father Mr. Mahommedally Akberally in hardwares and Timber, etc., as local dealers and Government contractors in Military and Civil, P. W. D. holding our shop in 55 and 56, Main Street, Poona Camp.

It is a period of one year that I have been separated with the partnership of my father and opened a new shop at 1156, Exhibition Road, near Lodi's Baodi, Poona Camp carrying out all my business independently.

8624 TAHERBHOY MAHOMEDALLY.

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS with reference to the WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB WAR LOAN LOTTERY should in future be addressed to THE SECRETARY, Western India Turf Club, Poona. 8883

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

INDIAN MUNITIONS BOARD.

TO COAL CONSUMERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all E class special indents certified prior to the 11th June are cancelled; the supply of wagons against such indents will cease on the 16th July, 1917. Until further notice the certification of new indents will be subject to certain conditions, particulars of which may be obtained from the undersigned. Consumers of small quantities of coal may obtain their supplies from dealers at the following maximum current rates, viz: coal Rs. 25/, Hard Coke Rs. 35/ per ton ex. depot.

Large consumers in urgent need of coal, either for bunkers or industrial consumption, may apply for a temporary supply from Government Emergency Reserve Stock. The rate for July delivery is Rs. 21/ per ton ex. depot.

W. G. WARBURTON.
Deputy Controller, (Coal Supplies).
Victoria Terminus.
Bombay, 12th July 1917.
8873

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HREBY GIVEN, in accordance with Section 465 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, that it is the intention of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay at their ordinary monthly meeting proposed to be held on or after the 3rd September, 1917, to take into their consideration revised Bye-laws relating to the Schools Committee proposed to be made under Section 461 (u) of the said Act.

2. The Corporation will, before finally approving the said Bye-laws, receive and consider any objection or suggestion which may be made in writing by any person with respect therto before the day of the said meeting.

3. Any person desiring to object to the said Bye-laws, or any of them, on giving written notice to the President of the Corporation, not less than ten days before the day of the said meeting, of the nature of his objection will, by himself or his Counsel, attorney or agent, be heard by the Corporation thereon at the said meeting but not so as that more than one person be heard on the same matter of objection.

4. A printed copy of the proposed Bye laws is kept at the office of the undersigned for public inspection, and any person who wishes to peruse the same will be permitted to do so during office hours free of charge. Printed copies of the Bye-laws will also be delivered to any person requiring the same on payment of a fee of annas two per copy.

R. P. MASANI,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 10th July, 1917.
8876

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HIRALAL DHARAMSEY, JAYANTILAL DHARAMSEY and CHANDARKANT HIRALAL, the last two being minors by their guardian the said Hiralal Dharamsey have contracted to sell to our client the property hereunder described. All persons having claims against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease, lien, sale, or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 91, Medows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims and the same if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being on the East side of 2nd Koombharwada Street, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 140 one hundred and forty square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1865, New No. 8994, Old Survey No. 2/272 and New Survey No. 4975 and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 7575 and Street Nos. 23, 25 and 27 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage on or towards the West by the 2nd Koombharwada Street on or towards the South by the property of Bhawoo Kashinath and on or towards the North by the property of Vishnu Vithoba.

Dated this 11th day of July, 1917.

MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA & CO.,
8872 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the Will of GOKALDAS SHAMJI, late of Bombay Hindu Pakarna Brahmin Inhabitant, a landed proprietor. .... Deceased
KUVERBAI, widow of GOKALDAS SHAMJI, of Bombay Hindu Pakarna Brahmin Inhabitant, no occupation, residing at Hanuman Lane, outside the Fort, the sole executor. ...... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR BASIL SCOTT, KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this seventh day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and seventeen and in the eighth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Ag. Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 7th day of July, 1917.
Mr. MANCHERSHAW B. CHOTHIA,
8881 Petitioner's Attorney.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

FOUND 2 Port Trust Bonds of the nominal value of Rs. 500 each bearing Nos. 5030 an 5031 respectively near Dwarkanathji Temple, Kalbadevi Road, on the 10th instant. Owner will apply to the undersigned.

Dated this 11th day of July, 1917.

N. C. DALAL,
Attorney for the Finder.
16, Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay. 8880

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr ARDESHIR KAWASJI DADACHANJI has as from the 12th day of July, 1917, retired from the Firm of Messrs. Merwanji Bana Dadachanji & Co., Architects, Civil Engineers & Surveyors. The business will in future be carried on at No. 60, Tamarind Lane by Messrs. Merwanji Maneckji Mistry, Bejonji Kharsedji Bana, Bomanji Ardeshir Wadia and Kekhushru Navroji Katrak under the style of Messrs. Merwanji Bana & Co.

Dated this 11th day of July 1917.

MEHTA DALPATRAM & LALJEE,
Attorneys for Messrs. Merwanji Bana Dadachanji and Co.
8882

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 543 of 1916.

PURSHOTAMDAS KILLABHAI and Another ....Plaintiffs.

v/s.

KAMLABAI, wife of Anandrao Ramrao Talpade ....Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 27th day of February, 1917, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his office in the Court House on Thursday the 2nd day of August, 1917, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All the right title and interest of the plaintiffs and the defendants abovenamed in all that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuges tenements dwelling house or Bunglow standing thereon situate lying and being at Sukarniwadi Station Road, at Chendni in Thana Pot Tukdi Taluka Salsettee Tukdi Zilla Thana containing by admeasurement nine and half gunthas or thereabouts and bearing survey. No. 69 Pot No. 2 and being assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue to pay Rupees one only as tax and anna one as Local Fund and bearning Thana Municipality No. 137 and bounded on or to towards the East partly by the land belonging to Bhawoo Kedari and partly by the land belonging to Dhakubai widow of Annaji on or towards the West partly by the land belonging to Kashinath Govind Dalal and partly by Govan on or towards the North by Govan and on or towards the South by the land belonging to the defendant and purchased from Luxuman Hari and which said premises are in the possession of the defendant and her tenant.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Muljee and Thakoredas Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 7 Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
Dated this 27th day of April, 1917.
8869

NOTICE.

WHEREAS RAJA BAHADUR MOTILAL SHIVLAL, the son of SHIVLAL LACHHIRAM, died at Hyderabad on the 15th day of June, 1917, and whereas the said MOTILAL SHIVLAL was the Managing member of the joint family consisting of himself, our client, Raja Bahadur Bansilal Motilal, the only son of the said Motilal Shivlal, and our client's sons and grandsons and whereas, the joint family carried on business in the name of Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal in Bombay, Hyderabad and other places in British India and also at Hyderabad in the name of Shivdatram Lachhiram and whereas all property standing in the name of Shivlal Motilal or Motilal Shivlal or Shivdatram Lachhiram or any other member of the said joint family and the assets of the said firms are the joint family properties and whereas our client the said Raja Bahadur Bansilal Motilal as the only son of the said Motilal Shivlal has now become the managing member of the said joint family and whereas Govindlal Bansilal one of our client's sons, claims to be the sole executor of the Will of Motilal Shivlal and whereas the said Motilal Shivlal has purported by the alleged Will to dispose of the properties which belong to the said joint family.

NOW IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that our client the said Raja Bahadur Bansilal Motilal has disputed and is disputing the power of the said Motilal Shivlal to make such a Will. Further that the said Will has not been proved. ALL persons are therefore hereby warned against dealing with the said Govindlal in respect of moneys, properties or securities belonging to the said joint family and the said firms of Shivlal Motilal and Shivdatram Lachhiram or any of them. Any person making any payments or delivering any properties of the said family or family firms to any person other than our client Raja Bahadur Bansilal Motilal or his duly constituted attorney, will do so at his own risk and peril.

Dated this 9th day of July, 1917.

MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Attorneys for Raja Bahadur Bansilal Motilal.
8855

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies.
A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence this enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 4/6, MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

SALE BY AUCTION

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON ROPES.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by public auction, at their rooms, on account of the underwriters:—

EX. S. S. "CITY OF EXETER.

D. 27 H, 5 Coils each containing Lambeth Lay thread Cotton Ropes 1¾ inches by 333 feet each weighing about 1,613 lbs.

J. C. H. 3 Coils each containing Lambeth Lay thread Cotton Ropes 1½ inches by 333 feet each, weighing about 961 lbs.

M. W. H. 1 Coil containing Lambeth Lay thread Cotton ropes 1½ inches by 333 feet weighing about 234 lbs.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of Sale.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.).

1 Second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1 Second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office Shigram.
1 Black Arab horse, 14-2, 5 years, goes well in saddle.
1 25-30 H. P. 4 cylinder, 8 seated Richard Brazer Motor car, low tention magneto, direct drive, new tyres tubes, etc., complete in working order.
1 35 H. P. 4 cylinder 5 seated, motor car by Hudson, in very good order.
1 8 H. P. Single cylinder, 2 seated De Dion, Motor car, Torpedo Body and back seat, in good order.
The property of Sir Frederick L. Sprott.
1 English built rubber tyred four wheeled dog cart in good order.
1 Gentleman saddle with bridle, etc.
1 Set of harness.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 12th July, 1917.

AMUSEMENTS.

6-30 *To-Night* 10

THE GREAT

GALA NIGHT.

PALACE OF VARIETIES

GAIETY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

THE NEW GAIETY MUSICAL COMEDY Co. PRESENTS

A New Two Acts Musical Comedy

"DO IT NOW"
"DO IT NOW"
"DO IT NOW"

OR

THE NEW LOVE ADVENTURES OF THE PRINCE OF LEOCADIA

BY HENRY DE BRAY.

DO IT NOW is the motto of the LEOCADIAN PEOPLE IN A MATTER OF **BUSINESS.**

DO IT NOW **IS THE POLICY** IN A MATTER OF **LOVE.**

DO IT NOW IS THE ONLY POLICY.

COME TO THE GAIETY AND YOU WILL LEARN TO

"DO IT NOW"

AND THEN EVERYBODY WILL BE DOING IT NOW.

The Comedy will be preceded by A GREAT PATHE'S PRODUCTION

THE MAID OF THE WILD

Prices Rs. 3, 2, 1, Ans. 8 and 4.
Boxes from Rs. 15 to 25.
FOLLOW THE CROWD.

6-30 *To-night* 10 p.m.

TO THE GAIETY.

FREE OFFER.

Perfect health, lasting wealth and the happiest life are achieved by reading and acting up to the advice of the ancient sages. These advices are embodied in our

Vaidya Vidya,

An invaluable Ayurvedic treatise sent

Gratis and Post Free.

Raj Vaidya Narayanji Keshavji,
MADAN MANJARI PHARMACY,
JAMNAGAR—KATHIAWAR.

AMUSEMENTS.

Although we can't see our way clear to gran you

ADMISSION FREE

yet we guarantee

TO

provide you with the finest Cinema Entertainment in the city carrying exceptional chances of winning 75 valuable prizes in War Bonds and Cash Certificates. The Management of

THE

OLYMPIA

has been noted in the past for their splendid Serial exhibitions. The "Mysteries of Myra" which is drawing to a close

THIS WEEK

has maintained the reputation that they have gained.

BRING YOUR FAMILY & FRIENDS

to the Olympia, Sandhurst Road. Tell them of the wonderful Serial and the 75 libera prizes nowhere else offered.

IT COSTS YOU NOTHING

to give the Olympia, a word of praise if they deserve it.

[S. K. N.]

IMPERIAL

"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW."
LAMINGTON ROAD.

TO-NIGHT

"THE LAST CHAPTER"

Being the 15th and last episode of THE

"SHIELDING SHADOW"

Showing JERRY'S THRILLING FIGHT with the

OCTOPUS

At the bottom of the sea and many other sensational incidents.

Also

"DUTY BEFORE LOVE"

A great modern war drama in 3 acts.

How a French Girl fell into the Hands of the German Spies and how she out-witted them and finally Emerged Triumphant.

PATHE GAZETTE
Latest.

"MINING INSECT—THE MOLE—CRICKET
Scientific Series. Coloured.

"SKINNY'S LOVE TANGLE"
comic.

7, 8-45 and 10:30 p. m. Daily.
Matinee every SATURDAY and SUNDAY 5 p. m.
POPULAR PRICES.

To-night! *To-night*

IS THE NIGHT AT THE BOMBAY'S LEADING CINEMA

ELDORADO

GREAT SPANISH LOVE SERIAL

"JUSTICE"

To-night—Start's "Justice and Revenge.
To-night—Love—Hate—Tragedy
To-night—David Roscoe saved from the King of the forest
To-night—Do Not Miss the mightest Programme in Bombay.
To-night—One Waterproof at 7 p. m. show as prize.

Look out for Grace Cunard and Francis Ford in the Purple Mask.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

RENDEZVOUS OF THE CULTURED

NIGHTLY AT 6-45 & 10.

ATTRACTIVE PICTURE BILL

"THE MYSTERIOUS MRS. M."

How a rich American was cured of melancholia, brought on by boredom, by the intervention of a fortune-teller who predicted his early death. The suspense and mystery are mantained until the last few moments of the picture.

"A POLITICAL TRAMP."

Finding the car of an election candidate standing by the road, two tramps drive off in it, and one impersonates the owner at a meeting, preaching a propaganda entirely opposed to the one intended. There are many comic situations.

The latest.

PATHE GAZETTE.

MUSIC BY THE EUROPEAN ORCHESTRA.

Prices: Re. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4, Box seats Rs. 2.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Jewish: 22nd of Thamuz, 5677.
Hindu 8th Vad of Ashad, 1973.
Mahomedan: 21st of Ramjan, 1335.
Parsi: 5th of Bahman, 1286.
Sunrise: 6h. 9m.; Sunset: 7h. 19m.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Ram Mohan English School. Opening ceremony, Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaum, 6-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, July 13.

Prof. Burnett-Hurst's lecture on "The Organisation of a Statistical Inquiry," Sydenham College, 6 p.m.

Homeward English Mail will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. Registered letters will be accepted up to 8 a.m. and parcels up to 6-30 p.m. on Thursday, the 12th instant.

SATURDAY, July 14.

Mails for the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force, Henjam, Muscat, Fao, Bushire, Kowait, Linga, Bunderabas, Mohamerah and Busra will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 1-30 p.m. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 12-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Royal Opera House: 6-45 and 10-0 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: Chung Ling Soo at 9-30, Cinema at 6-30.
Empire Cinema: 4-30, 6-30, 8-30 and 10-0 p.m. "Who is Guilty Series?"
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 6-45, 8-30 and 10-0 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 and 10-0 p.m. every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday. Show every Sunday at 6-30 p.m. at Edwardes.
West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.
New Alhambra Cinema Sandhurst Road 7-15, 9, 10-45.
Anglo-American Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-30 and 10-30.

POONA RIFLES.

POONA, July 11.

613—Drill and Instruction. Parades for the week ending 14-7-1917.

At Headquarters:—

Wednesday, 11th 7 a.m. and 6 p.m. Members who have not completed their preliminary training will attend all parades.

Thursday, 12th 7 a.m. Members who have not completed their preliminary training will attend all parades.

Friday 13th 7 a.m. Battalion parade. Drill order. All members residing at Headquarters will attend.

Friday, 13th 6 p.m. Members who have not completed their preliminary training will attend.

Saturday 14th 7 a.m. Members who have not completed their preliminary training will attend.

(Sd.) H. C. HOWIE, 2nd-Lt.,
For Adjutant, Poona Rifles.

BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Rifles will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

SETH DAMODERDAS TAPIDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

During the month of June, the number of Hindu patients treated in this dispensary was 2,185. Among them the number of new admission was 317. The average daily attendance was 73.

FATIMABIBI ROGAY CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

During June the total number of patients treated in the Fatimabibi Rogay Charitable Dispensary was 9,500, of whom 3,990 were males, 2,832 females and 2,678 children. The average daily attendance was 316.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Five attacks and two deaths occurred from plague on Wednesday, Chakla, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi and Tarwadi, each reporting one attack, Mahaluxmi, one attack and one death and Maratha Hospital, one death. There were no cases of small-pox or cholera. The total mortality from all causes was 86 while it was 77 on the corresponding day of last year and 56 in 1915.

CUTLERY SHOPOWNER ROBBED.

SUDDEN DISAPPEARANCE OF COAT.

One Jiwaji Issaji a cutlery shopowner in Khetwadi 9th Lane had kept his coat containing property of the value of Rs. 225 hanging on a nail, and he observed three Hindus sitting on an "otta" opposite his shop. After some time somebody threw mud at him from behind, but he could not find the offender. One of the men then told him that a boy was throwing mud at him from behind, and was running away round the corner of the lane, and Jiwanji believing it to be true left his shop. He, however, failed to find him and by the time he returned his coat had disappeared from the nail, as well as the men who were sitting on the "otta."

THE TWO HOME RULE LEAGUES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—For some time past I have been trying to canvass members for the Home Rule League, Bombay Branch. I find that some men hesitate to enroll themselves as members on account of the two Home Rule Leagues branches in the city. Sir, to me also, the existence of these two Home Rule Leagues has been a great anomaly. I see no reason why the two should not be incorporated into one. The aims and objects of both these Leagues are the same. Their methods of work are also the same. Then why should the responsible members of both the Leagues not meet together once and decide to amalgamate the two? The incorporation of the two would surely show our greater strength and co-operation. The sooner we decide the better it would be for us. What do you think, sir, about this matter?—Yours, etc.,

K. M. KHANDWALA.

Girgaon, Tram Terminus,
9th July, 1917.

HIGH COURT.

TILAK V CHIROL CASE.

EVIDENCE BEING TAKEN ON COMMISSION.

The commission issued by the King's Bench Division of the High Court in the case of Bal Gangadhar Tilak v. Sir Valentine Chirol, to examine certain witnesses, began its sittings in the Bombay High Court on Wednesday, the 11th instant, at 11-30 a.m. Mr. D. N. D. Khandalavala, Bar-at-Law is the commissioner appointed by the Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court to record all evidence.

Mr. Karandikar of Satara with Mr. Bakhle and Mr. Desai appeared for Mr. Tilak.

Mr. Binning instructed by Mr. Bowen of Messrs. Little & Co., appeared for Sir Valentine Chirol. Both Mr. Tilak and Sir Valentine Chirol were present.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

A CASE OF ATTEMPTED MURDER.

ACCUSED GETS SEVEN YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

(Before Justice Kajiji and a Common Jury.)
Emperor v. Sakharam Bapu.

The accused was charged with having attempted to murder one Ganpat Narayan on the 2nd May 1917.

Mr. M. J. Mahta appeared for the prosecution.

The accused was undefended.

The accused and one Ganpat Narayan were inhabitants of Panvel near Bombay. They were barbers by caste and lived in the same building at Panvel. Accused was a married man; his wife being Manjulabai. Accused had frequently suspected Manjulabai of having formed an intimacy with Ganpat; so much so that he on one occasion assaulted Manjulabai on account of these suspicions. The accused, however, kept upfriendly relations with Ganpat. Later the accused induced Ganpat to go with him to Bombay. They both arrived in Bombay on the 1st of May, the accused defraying the expenses of the journey. They reached Bombay at 10 o'clock and first went to a barber's shop at Kalbadevi where they put their things. Then they went out sight seeing, returnin to the shop about 4 p.m. In the evening the accused and Ganpat again went out together, the accused taking his bedding with him. They ultimately went to the Kennedy Sea Face, where they both slept on the foot-path. During the night about 2 a.m. Ganpat found that he was being severely assaulted by the accused with a chopper. He received serious injuries on the head, his right arm and the fingers of his left hand.. Ganpat in consequence became unconscious. In the morning having regained consciousness he went to the hospital where his injuries were attended to and subsequently, his right arm and some of the fingers of his left hand had to be amputated. In the meanwhile the accused had returned to Panvel. There he was questioned as to what had happened to Ganpat and he said that Ganpat had gone to Kalyan. Then the accused told his wife Manjulabai that they had better leave Panvel and go to stay at a place near Aurangabad where the accused's brother was staying. The accused and his wife were actually leaving Panvel when they were arrested by the police. Subsequently the house of the accused was searched and a blood stained dhotar and head dress were found in the house.

The jury returned an unanimous verdict of guilty against the accused.

His Lordship agreed with the verdict of the jury and sentenced the accused to seven years' rigorous imprisonment. In his Lordship's opinion it was a very brutal assault and he did not think he would be doing his duty unless he passed a severe sentence.

APPELLATE SIDE.

DEATH CAUSED BY BEATING.

CONVICTION CONFIRMED.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Shah.)

Khoda Hirji *v.* The King-Emperor.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. R. S. Broomfield, Additional Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad. The Sessions Judge agreeing with the verdict of the jury, found the accused guilty under section 304 for culpable homicide not amounting to murder and sentenced him to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

The facts are briefly these:—

The case for the prosecution was that there was no previous enmity between the accused and the deceased boy's family, but that on the noon of the 4th January, 1917, the bullocks of the boy having strayed into the field of the accused, he remonstrated and beat the boy by giving him blows with his knees on the back and throwing him down and pushing his head against the ground. The boy was subsequently taken home by his relations who were in the adjoining field and he died in the evening of the next day. A complaint was filed after the boy's death. The accused was committed to take his trial under section 304 for culpable homicide not amounting to murder, but the Sessions Judge added the charge for murder and tried the accused by jury.

The case for the accused who admitted the incident of the 4th January was that he had not struck the deceased boy on the ground, but that while the accused was remonstrating and going to catch the boy he ran and fell with the result that he got the injuries; that the accused himself sent for the relations of the boy who having come, took him home. The boy's relations never thought of imputing a serious charge against the accused, but they were set up by Dharsing, an enemy of the accused.

Their Lordships after hearing counsel confirmed the conviction and sentence and dismissed the appeal.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar with Mr. Tricumlal R. Desai appeared for the accused.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 12TH OF JULY, 1917.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

1468-15.—N C Dalal, Manecksha Kissondas Muttra v. Jethmull Bhickchand a firm, Sabnis & G.

FOR DECREE ABSOLUTE.

661-16.—Nadersha & D, Jamnadas Parbhudas & anr v. Alli Mahomed Sulleman, Mulji & Tha.

1149-16.—Mehta D & L, Kuppa Dolla & Co. a firm v. Jugjiwan Raizi Raja & ors, Kh L & M, Jam R & Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

183-16—Payne and Co, Khensabai widow and anr v Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla Kt and ors, Payne and Co, Patell and Eze, Part heard.

175-15—Patell and Ez, Kaderbhoy Mahomedally Bootwalla v Krishnabai widow and ors, Tyabjee D and Co, Bhaishanker K and G.

1257-14—Smetham B and Co, Harischandra Ganpat Kaduskar v Kamchandra Kondaji Kaduskar and ors, Judah and S, Amin and Desai, Chitnis M and K.

1136-15—Payne and Co, Khatubai v Mahomed Haji Abu and ors, Wadia G and Co, Surveyor and Co, Little and Co.

373-16—Wadia G and Co, Messrs Brandon and Co a firm v The Secretary of State for India in Council, E F Nicholson, Payne and Co.

361-16—Bhaj K and G, Keshavji Ramji Lakhmidas and ors v Bejnath Harnandrai, Matu J and M.

ALLEGED ASSAULT BY A BUTCHER.

ACCUSED SENTENCED TO 15 DAYS.

A correspondent reports that on Tuesday, afternoon, the First Class Resident Magistrate, Bandra, sentenced one Sulleman Shaik Esmael, butcher of Bandra to 15 days' rigorous imprisonment. It was alleged that there existed considerable ill-feeling between the accused and one Babu Ahmed Poonawalla. The accused finding him one morning sleeping in a mutton van belaboured him severely. It was also stated that he (accused) then dragged the complainant on to the metalled road and there violently threw him down, and continued the assault.

THEFT FROM ALEXANDRA DOCKS.

ACCUSED SENTENCED TO A MONTH'S HARD LABOUR.

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Hassan Alli charged a coolie named Mubarak Hussein with the theft of a case of condensed milk valued at Rs. 42 belonging to the Government from the Alexandra Docks. The accused was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

18 MONTHS TO AN OLD OFFENDER.

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Dyer charged Laxman Dhondoo with receiving and retaining an embroidered cap worth Rs. 20 knowing or having reason to believe the same to have been stolen.

The prosecution case was that a shoe-maker Naga Daya, was going along Grant Road on the night of the 30th ultimo, when a violent blow was given on his head by some one and his cap knocked off, the man running away with it. The next day, the accused was seen wearing the cap and he was arrested. The accused pointed to one Balakhan as the man who had sold him the article.

The accused was defended by Mr. Deshpande. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and he was sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment, as he had six previous convictions.

ACCUSED BOUND OVER FOR THREE MONTHS.

Before the same magistrate, one Amir Bannoo was charged with theft of a case of provisions from No. 8 shed, Alexandra Docks, belonging to the S. and T. Corps. The accused was caught by the night watchman red-handed. The accused was bound over in the sum of Rs. 50 to be of good behaviour for three months.

ACCUSED FINED RS. 5.

Before the same magistrate, Majinalli Phulla was charged with stealing two singlets from No. 12 shed, Alexandra Docks. The accused was fined Rs. 5, or in default, sentenced to undergo ten days' rigorous imprisonment.

EAST INDIES STATION NAVAL FUND.

The following subscriptions were received by the East Indies Station Naval Fund during June:—

Amount already acknowledged, Rs. 2,57,483-11-10; Messrs. Cory Bros. and Co., Ltd., Aden, Rs. 1,000; Lady Robertson's Fund, Rs. 1,000; The Maharaja of Balrampur, Rs. 1,000; Burma Branch, Rs. 750; The Imperial Tobacco Co. of India, Ltd., Rs. 500; Bridge Winners, Royal Bombay Yacht Club, Rs. 357; Voluntary Aid Association, Yeotmal, Rs. 360; Mrs. Chrystal "Treasure Trove," Rs. 300; The Chhattisgarh Feudatory States War Fund, Rs. 300; The Administrator, Porbandar State, Rs. 250; The Soldiers' Comforts Fund, Jubbulpore, Rs. 200; H. H. the Thakore Sahib of Morvi, Rs. 150; The Ladies Committee, Raipur War Aid Fund, Rs. 150; Messrs. Marshall Sons and Co., Ltd., Rs. 100; Captain Longlands, H. T. Aronda, Rs. 100; Ladye Pierse (£25), Rs. 73-1-3; The Women's Branch, Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund, Rs. 50; Mr. Cecil Richardson, Rs. 50; The Administrator, Cambay State, Rs. 50; A Well-wisher, Rs. 50; Sundries, Rs. 36-12; The Administrator, Savantvadi, Rs. 25; H. H. C. Mules, C.S.I., M.V.O., Karachi, Rs. 15; Commander Farewell, C.I.E., Karachi, Rs. 15; Mr. T. S. Downie, Karachi, Rs. 15; Mr. W. H. Neilson, Karachi, Rs. 15; Lieut. and Mrs. P. C. H. Lane, Rs. 10. Total Rs. 2,64,345-9-1.

Miscellaneous gifts have been received from Mrs. Kharegat, Mrs. Lawrence Robertson, Poona, Anonymous, Colombo Ladies League per Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. F. G. Monahan, Behar, Mrs. Lumsden, Miss J. D. Shardy, N. B. S., Bombay Sports Depot, and F. Stileman.

Books, magazines and papers have been received from Mr. L. Napier, Poona, Mrs. Charles Priestley, Baluchistan, Mrs. Oldfield, Jetalsar, Mrs. Chrystal, Mrs. Lumsden, Miss N. de C. Rennick, Ootacamund, Hony. Secretary, Mizapur Club, Mr. S. R. Daniels, Allahabad, Mr. F. L. Crawford, Raipur, Miss Oldfields, Karachi, Mrs. E. V. Watson, Mrs. R. de Chazal, Nellore, Mrs. Flowerdew, Major T. W. Little, I.M.S., Gilgit, Major H. W. Gardiner, R.A., Simla, Hony. Secretary, St. John's Ambulance War Fund, Igatpuri, Mr. H. B. Macnaghton, Secretary, Reading Room, C. R. School, Vizianagram, Mrs. Ainsworth, The Port Officer, Bombay, Mrs. Proctor Sime, Junagadh, Mr. F. G. Hoskins, Kheri Lakhimpur, Mr. H. A. W. Bladen, Junagadh. The Lady Willingdon Army Nurses Club, and other anonymous gifts.

ALLEGED REIGN OF TERROR AT DADAR.

AMAZING STORIES OF MILITARY LAWLESSNESS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Of late I have been troubled by the following rumours, which I am inclined to believe to be true and as a loyal subject I think it my duty to draw the attention of the Government to the same:

(1) The labour depot at Dadar has been a great cause of alarm as the labourers there are a constant terror on account of their audacious behaviour.

(2) There has been a rumour that about a month ago a woman was murdered by some of these labourers at Matunga as she refused to gratify their foul desire.

(3) I have personally seen at many times the gangs of labourers frightening school-boys and girls and harassing fruit-sellers.

(4) I know of a school-boy of 15 who has been kidnapped only a few days ago by the *recruiters.*

(5) The Chinese soldiers have frightened the females and children of Dadar. Only two days ago I saw two of these Chinese mischievously touching a girl.

(6) I hear now and then complaints from school-going students that they are frightened by the recruiters and the labour corps.

(7) The terror is so deep that Hindu females are afraid to go to temples to offer their prayers.

These are some of the grievances of the Dadar public. May I hope to get redress of the same through the help of your valuable paper?—Yours, etc.,

KUSOOM.

Dadar, 11th July, 1917.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is with a heart sinking under the dead weight of sorrow, that I am now seeking adequate words of expression to describe the state of terror that has recently been established in Parel through military lawlessness. How can one control himself when he knows that poor innocent women, going to work in the mills, are being actually carried off by some inhuman military brutes? How can you control yourself if you understand that with all the blessings of British rule in this land, innocent poor women of this *Bharatvarsha* are being spirited away by some mysterious Tommies, and their chastity violated? Dear Editor, you may take all these to mean, mere fables, but believe me, I am prepared to personally take you to the scene of occurrence and prove everything with evidence. During the last week about four women were forcibly carried away by some militarists near the Government House at Parel and as a result of this all the mill-hands of the Jacob Sassoon and Gokuldas mills, collected together last Saturday near that locality determined to fight for the protection of their women's chastity, even if an army were to oppose them. The latest, so far as I am aware, occurred last Monday when a woman (a mill-hand) was actually carried away by force by a party of militarists who came in a motor car, just before the gates of the G. I. P. Stores, placed her in the car and spirited her away in broad day-light (at about 12 noon). As a result of this the chivalrous reelers of both the above mills abstained from attending to their work that day as a protest against this sort of lawlessness. Dear Editor, my heart is so full of sorrow, pity and indignation that I know not what more to pen. I trust, you will not fail to take up this matter in your hands in right earnest even as you did in the case of the "War Loan Ramp."—Yours, etc.,

INDIGNANT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—There is at present a perfect reign of terror prevailing in Dadar among the poor women of the labouring class, because the authorities concerned have apparently forgotten the sacredness of a woman's chastity from the fact that while peopling Dadar with all sorts of men, have gloriously failed to provide adequate control and supervision, imperative for the safety of the vast population; with the result that women are in broad daylight assaulted and insulted with impunity. Who is responsible for all the outrages recently committed in Dadar? What steps have the authorities taken to check these excesses? What have the Police been doing? Are their activities confined to the vegetable vendors seated alongside the road? These are the questions that demand early explanation and which must not be evaded as they are so essential and necessary to restore confidence among the terrorised people. The state of affairs in Dadar is intolerable at present. I trust the Indian leaders and your goodself will take up the question and declare the considered Indian opinion on the scandal which no Indian or European with a spark of manhood will allow to continue a day longer. How long, Oh Lord! are the poor to suffer?—Yours, etc.,

D. F. M.

Dadar, July 11.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Esteemed pioneer as you are to expose the grievances of the poor and the oppressed, I shall be extremely obliged to you for ventilating a new horrible peril that has opened its mortal jaw at Dadar since to-day morning, and which has created a sensational commotion amongst the peaceloving and law-abiding citizens of this place.

The Recruiting Office for the War Labour Corps has a couple of days back stationed itself just in the midst of a thick locality, i.e., where previously the Toddy Depot stood, and from this morning the recruiting touts with khaki turbans and long sticks have commenced wandering and hunting for recruits throughout the lanes, gullies and the great public thoroughfare—Lady Jamshetji Road.

Already during the office hours, when the male persons are out to their duties, Lady Jamshetji Road and the adjacent lanes and gullies are visited by the Japanese Blue Coats, who have recently been stored in the Vincent Road Camp, and I leave it to the imagination of the sane people, what a terror the ladies feel when the bands commence their mischievous frolics and unguided ramblings throughout the area of Dadar and Matunga. More especially the nightly campaign of these Japanese against catching monsoon frogs—which seems to be their most favourite item of saucy eatable,—is most troublesome. I wonder how the people of Dadar, moreover those living on the side of Main Street could tolerate all these things without protesting against it!

As if to add fuel to the fire, the recruiting or it is more truthful to call it kidnapping, campaign hath set its sharp teeth against the poverty-stricken, ignorant and "God-knows-what-'t-is" persons of the street, and many a man has seen how this recruiting campaign goes on. Since morning group after group of persons were seen through the streets of Dadar, keenly watching an ignorant victim dragged to the Recruiting Camp, by the Khaki turbanned recruiters, whose main strain of argument was nothing but "Warrant—Warrant, or come with me silently." I know not what t'ese heavenly words of the Dictionary of Legal Terms actually meant in the case of a poor barber who was forced to keep aside his "Dhoktee and Vastra" and follow the khaki man wherever he led him. Nor, equally I know not how far the draggers of two Christian youths of a poor pastern were justified in their duty when they actually whipped or caned (because they possessed only sticks) to force the victims to their destination.

Mr. Editor, I believe there must not be even one sane man who goes in opposition to the recruiting campaign, and traitor will he be to God, Crown and Country, if he does not directly or indirectly help Government in their perilous condition of date; but no loyal and truth-loving subject of his Majesty will suffer patiently the atrocities committed under the name of recruiting. Let the recruiting be made honestly, humanely, and fairly.—Yours, etc.,

FAITH IN BRITISH JUSTICE.

Dadar, July 9.

SUIT AGAINST HON. MR. BASU AND OTHERS.

HEARING FIXED FOR 1ST AUGUSN.

CALCUTTA, July 11.

At the High Court, to-day, before Mr. Justice Chaudhuri, the suit brought by the Bengal National Bank against the Hon. Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu and others, the former directions of the Bank was mentioned. This was a suit to recover alleged losses caused to the Bank during the management of the Bank by the defendants as directors. The losses are estimated roughly at about seven lakhs of rupees.

The Advocate-General who represented Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu, stated that Mr. Basu was leaving for England to join the India Office either by the middle or the third week of August and they had written to all parties concerned to have a date fixed for hearing of the suit.

His Lordship fixed the first August next for the hearing of the suit.

ADMINISTRATION OF JAILS IN BENGAL.

STATISTICS OF PRISONERS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 11.

The Resolution on the Administration of Jails in Bengal for the last year shows that 826 convicts were deported to Port Blair, 28,834 convicts were imprisoned and 22,761 released. The number of State prisoners remaining in jail at the beginning of the year was 81. 64 were admitted of whom 2 were released during the year, leaving a balance of 70. These State prisoners are now confined both in Calcutta, and mofussil jails under the provisions of Regulation 3 of 1818 and by special orders of Government.

Another class of prisoners is detained in jail under the provisions of the Foreigners Ordinance 3 of 1914, Ingress into India Ordinance 5 of 1914, and Defence of India Act of 1915 and rules thereunder. Under the orders of Government they are excluded from the jail statistics, and their cost of maintenance is shown separately. At the beginning of the year there were 8 such prisoners. During the year 288 were received, and 248 discharged leaving 48 at the end of the year.

Amongst the convicts, there were 92 political prisoners in confinement at the beginning of the year. Some of these were deported or released on expiry of their sentences during the year, leaving a balance of 49 at the end of the year.

In addition to these, there are 25 Pathan prisoners in jail belonging to an up-country regiment. They at first complained much of the climate, but have now settled down, and have on the whole, behaved very well.

NEW EXPERIMENT IN BURMA.

PRISONERS TO BE EMPLOYED IN RAILWAY WORKS.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, July 10.

It has been decided to employ some 3,000 prisoners of war in Burma on the earthwork of the Southern Shan States Railway, from Aung Ban to Heso. If the experiment proves successful, the number will be greatly increased. Hutting and other arrangements are now in hand and it is hoped that men will be on the ground before many months. The change will probably prove a welcome one to them, as they have hitherto been practically without any occupation in the various camps in the province. Their conduct in Burma has been exemplary.

CONFIDENCE IN LORD HARDINGE'S VICEROYALTY,

SIMLA INDIAN ASSOCIATION CHALLENGE ASPERSIONS ON HIS RULE

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 11.

The Committee of the Simla Indian Association have sent the following cablegram to the English press:—The Committee of the Simla Association express profound confidence in the Viceroyalty of Lord Hardinge and challenge the aspersions on his Lordship's rule and deprecate such criticisms during the war.

LORD HARDINGE AND INDIA'S DUTY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Englishman always prides himself on his ability to blunder through. In the process, many disasters overtake him, but his grit and tenacity assert themselves in the end, and pull him through. It is not exactly the happiest method of managing an empire, and when things go wrong, it engenders in the nation a sense of irritation, which finds expression in a loud and hysterical cry for the head of some one whom it deems responsible for its failures. One of the latest victims of this passion for discovering scape-goats happens to be a great and distinguished servant of the crown, whose services to India and the Empire can scarcely be over-rated. Out here, we are not going to be influenced by any verdict, which an ignorant public or a set of place-hunters and party-men may choose to pronounce. We have already with one voice proclaimed our gratitude and admiration for Lord Hardinge's work in this country. But an occasion has arisen which demands that we should speak again. In words which breathe nobility of thought and dignity, Lord Hardinge has asked for the verdict of India, and we would be sadly failing in our duty if we did not give an immediate and emphatic reply. For the first time, perhaps, has a great English statesman accorded to the views of the people of India an equal value with the opinions of his own countrymen. It may well be regarded, among other things, as an acknowledgment of the growing importance of this country, and of its status as a partner in the British Empire. Such a recognition cannot but fill us with profound satisfaction. It also calls for from us a strong and united expression of our continued confidence in the man, whose rare courage and statesmanship made possible the great achievements of India in this world-war, and which have brought so appreciably nearer the realisation of her hopes and ambitions. If at the present juncture it is not possible to re-affirm our grateful appreciation of Lord Hardinge's services by means of public meetings, we can certainly do so through our various political bodies and associations. Let every one of them promptly pass a vote of confidence in Lord Hardinge, and thus demonstrate to the British public the rare esteem in which he is held by the people of this country. Such a demonstration cannot but have its effect, and it is the least we owe to the great Englishman at this critical juncture in his long and honourable career.—Yours, etc.,

H. P. MODY.

Cumballa Hill, July 11.

PARSIS AND THE I. D. F.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the meeting held on Sunday last for getting Parsi recruits in the Indian Defence Force, I made a speech which was not fully reported in your paper of the 9th instant.

As the portion of my speech that was reported in your paper, seemed to convey a different impression in the minds of the readers to what I meant to say, I am obliged to send this letter.

What I said was that although we deplored the repressive policy of Lord Pentland and although we were justified in asking for the legitimate rights and fighting for the constitutional freedom, we did not at all agree with the views of some of the Indian leaders, chiefly at Allahabad, who agitated the public mind and exhorted the Indians to throw cold water on the I. D. F. scheme, as such a policy was distinctly suicidal.

Besides I said that I was an ardent admirer of the British Empire which we were bound to love, respect and adore, as it was only under the ægis of the British Rule that we hoped to fulfil our national destinies and national aspirations.—Yours, etc.,

M. E. PAVRI,
L.R.C.P. (Lond.).

Parsi Gymkhana, July 10, 1917.

A POONA CRICKET MATCH.

(From a Correspondent.)

POONA, July 11.

The Baronet Club scored 348 against the Poona Gymkhana all out. Davar 107, Umrigar 75, Murzban 42, Parekh 32, Irani 22, Nagporewalla 19, Watcha 12.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

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ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENT.

G. G. KHARE—It is certainly most improper "for a Retired Official of Government, to come to his old office frequently to domineer over the staff which is no longer under his control and entrust them with his private work or to get his cheque,—the amount of his pension,—cashed in that office" you should petition the higher authorities about it.

A HOME RULER—If you have not the courage to sign your own name with honesty can you urge students to take the risks you enumerate in your letter.

BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, July 12, 1917.

INDIAN EXCHANGE AND THE WAR.

On Tuesday there was an interchange of views between the Indian Chamber and the Honourable Member for Commerce and Industries, on a question of finance which has greatly exercised the Indian mercantile community in this City. It is well known that since December last the Indian Government, by direction of the Government at Home, have placed restrictions on the remittances to and from England on grounds of urgent national importance. It is superfluous to say that at the present juncture every pound from the Oversea Dominions, as well as from India and other dependencies, is of the utmost importance in carrying the war to a successful issue. The larger the sinews of war available to the Home Government and the Allies to prosecute the war to that end, the sooner there will be a conclusion of hostilities. Men and munitions have been long recognised as of urgent importance above all other needs. It is to the man-power of the Allies and other superiority in heavy artillery, tanks and all the other essentials of modern warfare, that the offensive in the Western theatre of war has achieved for the English and the French those triumphs of which we have been almost daily reading. That fundamental object can never be lost sight of.

That being the case, it logically follows that all that contributes to man-power and materials must be diligently and swiftly sought from all available sources. For three years past England has been spending millions of money on these two fundamental objects and already the nation has incurred an amount of national debt unprecedented in the history of the world. Nearly 4,000 millions are spent. But, if the war is to be concluded with triumph, and speedily, many more hundreds of millions will be necessary, and that immediately. The people of England are undergoing untold sacrifices most cheerfully. India, comparatively poor as she is, has already rendered yeoman's service, of which the 41 crores and more, so patriotically subscribed towards the gift of 150 crores, is a striking instance. But all her sacrifices in men and money, great as they are in relation to her poverty, it must be readily admitted, are a mere fraction in comparison with what England has had to undergo. One has only to consider the 7½ millions sterling now expended per day to realise what the sum means at the end of a month and twelve months. India is free from many inconveniences and sufferings which England is undergoing. And, if during the last three years she has been able to carry on her foreign trade, somewhat necessarily curtailed, it is entirely owing, as has been recognised over and over again, to the invincible British Navy, which has so successfully blockaded the German fleet and kept the supremacy of the seas. But some of the men of commerce and finance in India seem yet to have failed to realise to the fullest extent the incalculable service the Navy has performed in protecting their country's trade. If the large and unprecedented balance of trade of over 80 crores has been to her credit, it is entirely owing to that one important factor. It is to be feared that members of the Committee of the Indian Chamber forgot this signal fact when they grumbled at the restriction very properly put on exchange. Every available rupee which goes to contribute towards the war, is of incalculable value. And in placing restrictions on the banks in the manner the Home Government has done, it has endeavoured to get all the monies due from India in such a way as to cause the least disturbance under the existing situation. The banks were very properly kept under restraint, so that in the first intance all drafts for goods urgently demanded for national importance should be made available to the Treasury. The fundamental factor of the present financial policy was, we are sorry to say, lost sight of by the spokesmen of the Indian Chamber. What has been clear as A, B, C to the man in the street, who follows the trend of events from day to day, seems unfortunately not to have so clearly presented itself to the gaze of some of the members of that body, who have exposed themselves to the reproach of parochial selfishness. They forgot the bigger and graver interests of the Empire which are at stake at this juncture and harped on their own selfish interests!

There should have been no necessity for any interchange of views with Sir George Barnes on this subject because the reasons for the restrictions are self-evident. Sir George was perfectly frank in explaining the reasons of state for the restrictions, and he was very happy in the illustrations he gave of the way in which exchange is being exploited, and how far it was detrimental to the Home Government to allow banks to accept covers made by other than exporters with their own monies. However, perhaps, it is not to be regretted that the discussion in the Chamber has made even clearer, what was clear before. This question, we believe, has been all through very well understood in most financial and commercial quarters, despite the obvious but necessary inconvenience involved in the restriction. It is to be hoped that the Indian Chamber which deservedly enjoys a reputation for its sound commercial and financial instinct, will always, on occasions like this, try to rise above parochial views, and take a broader and well-adjusted perspective of difficult and complicated problems of trade and finance. Now that the atmosphere is cleared and the mercantile community has been informed first-hand by a member of the Government of the fundamental reasons of the exchange restrictions, it is to be hoped that for some time to come no more complaints will be heard.

THE VIRAMGAUM CUSTOMS SCANDAL.

People of Western India will have read Sir George Barnes' assurance regarding the Viramgaum Customs Scandal with a sign of relief. The customs duties and the inconveniences to the public arising from a most anomalous and irritating system long ago reached seriously scandalous proportions, and the dilatoriness of Government in dealing with the matter has been as inexplicable as inexcusable. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas put it mildly when he described these customs duties, as besides being a burden on the trade and commerce of Kathiawar, a great annoyance to the travelling public. It is monstrous that because the two Governments could not come to a satisfactory adjustment, thousands of passengers including those of the non-maritime states and British India should be constantly put to an inconceivable amount of inconvenience and needless annoyance at the hands of the khaki-clad customs regiment at Viramgaum. That these inconveniences,—the nature of which we have often described,—had assumed intolerable proportions, is indicated by the fact that despite the shortness of time at the disposal of the Nasik Conference and the pressure of other subjects of a wider interest, the Subjects Committee allowed the resolution of the Ahmedabad Conference on this question to be reaffirmed with all the emphasis possible. We are glad to learn on the authority of the Commerce Member that this question is engaging the closest attention of the Government of India. "This, I am afraid," he said, "has been a vexed question for a long period of years, long before I came to India. It is a question as you all know full of difficulties great and small, and the result in the past has been delay after delay and postponement after postponement. I hope and believe however that the delays of the past are finally ended." Sir George Barnes added that the Viceroy had been deeply impressed 'by the extreme inconvenience caused to many people by the maintenance of the present system' and is taking the keenest personal interest in its solution. This is a very gratifying statement and we cordially echo the hope of the Government of India that a settlement satisfactory to all parties will be made in the immediate future.

Notes of the Day.

Lord Hardinge and India.

We publish in another column a letter from Mr. H. P. Mody who urges the need for a response to Lord Hardinge's appeal for the verdict of the people of this country on the strictures that have been passed on him by the report of the Mesopotamian Commission. Mr. Mody points out that as to what that verdict is in the minds of the people of India there can be no doubt. We have already expressed the same view with the emphasis that the occasion demands. We in India know the value of the incalculable services to India, the Empire and the Allied cause performed by Lord Hardinge, we know the difficulties against which he had to contend, the forces of conservation arayed against him, the courage and statesmanship which the occasion and its crisis demanded and the supreme abillty and daring with which he rose to it. All that may be forgotten and obscured by the scape-goat hunters but Indians cannot and never will forget that it was Lord Hardinge and Lord Hardinge alone who enabled India to render such great service to the Empire.

What Lord Hardinge Did.

We are glad to note the thoroughly sensible and just view of the matter taken by the "Times of India." We said on Sunday that no other man but Lord Hardinge would have dared to trust the people as he did. Our contemporary whole-heartedly endorses this:—

> We say advisedly that no other Viceroy who ever came to India would have taken these risks. Why did Lord Hardinge take them? Because, in his own simple words, he trusted the people of India and they justified his confidence. Yes; but let us look a little deeper: that confidence was based on Lord Hardinge's own work in India, which had rightly won the trust and confidence of the people of this land in a wholly unprecedented degree. He greatly dared, he nobly served; what is his reward?

Lord Hardinge has been censured for trusting his military advisers and for the breakdown of a machine which others created and with which he had to work. Here again the "Times of India," after pointing out that the military machine in India had been remodelled by the greatest military expert the Empire could produce, adds:—

> To saddle Lord Hardinge with any large share of this responsibility can be justified only on the assumption that in time of war the Viceroy is to thrust aside the Commander-in-Chief; to treat him with jealousy and distrust; to overhaul and dissect all his plans and estimates and opinions; and in short to undertake the detailed supervision and working of the military machine. The proposition has only to be stated to reveal the grotesque incapacity or prejudice which the Mesopotamian Commission has betrayed.

It was Lord Hardinge who inspired what was attempted and achieved what was achieved. It was his advisers and the system that failed.

The Need for an Expression of Confidence.

As we have said there is no doubt in this contry of any kind as to Lord Hardinge's great services and the injustice of the censure that has been attempted to be passed upon him. But we agree with Mr. Mody that the occasion calls for "a strong and united expression of our continued confidence in the man whose rare courage and statesmanship made possible the great achievements of India in this world-war, and which have brought so appreciably nearer the realisation of her hopes and ambitions." Mr. Mody suggests that all the various political bodies and associations should pass a vote of confidence in Lord Hardinge. We endorse the suggestion and would urge, in particular, that a motion to this effect should be brought before the joint conference of the All-India Congress Committee and the Council of the Moslem League when it meets in Bombay at the end of this month.

Bethmann-Hollweg or Hindenburg?

Bethmann-Hollweg is the only chief Minister, of the belligerent countries.—whether Chancellor, Prime Minister or Premier,—who has retained so long the position he occupied at the outbreak of the war in August 1914. The Government of every other state has undergone changes in its *personnel*, especially as affecting the head of the Government. But Bethmann-Hollweg has shown marvellous tenacity and, it must be admitted, astuteness in meeting and, when necessary, evading the crises. It looks, however, as though the days of his Chancellorship are numbered, a formidable rival having arisen in the person of Hindenburg himself for that high office. There are good reasons too why the Kaiser should "drop the pilot" again. The prestige of Hindenburg in the "Fatherland" is unrivalled at present, and should afford a very convenient shelter for the increasing gusts of unfriendly national temper that are manifesting themselves. Even Hindenburg can but afford temporary relief, so to say, and it is likely that when the day of reckoning comes, his glamour will have dwindled substantially. But probably the Kaiser would feel safer in pinning his fate to that of Hindenburg!

The Premier on Air Raid.

Mr. Lloyd George's statement at the Secret Session of the House of Commons was not a very cheering utterance, but the facts and figures he cited must help to reassure the public mind on the question of enemy air raids. For one thing the earlier impression that the enemy raiders were able to get off scot free is authoritatively dispelled. Out of the 22 Gothas that took part in the latest raid 3 were destroyed, and of the enemy's protecting squadron 6 were destroyed and 1 damaged. On the other hand British airmen have been extremely active, and with most successful results, at the front. The Premier also made clear that there was no mystery about any aeroplane shortage that may exist. The need of aeroplanes at the front was infinitely greater than at home,—the German raiders notwithstanding,—and pending the new construction that was in process on an unprecedent scale, a certain amount of risk must be incurred. But there could be no question of strengthening the home defences at the expense of military needs on the battle-line. In Mr. Bonar Law's phrase, "the balance of military advantage must be considered."

"The Immortal Forty!"

Our readers will remember what a fuss was made of the fact that 40 Madras Zemindars had signed a manifesto supporting Lord Pentland's action and criticising the protest of the Hon. Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar who is the Zemindars' representative on the Imperial Council. Mr. Iyengar's constituency consists of 134 Zemindars, and even supposing that forty of them had taken the alleged line it did not amount to much. The "Madras Mail" boosted this alleged dissent for all it was worth. Mr. Iyengar, however, in a letter that we publish elsewhere, now tells a pretty tale of calculated misrepresentation. Of the forty, he says, nearly half are not voters for the Imperial Council at all, and only 21 belong to Mr. Iyengar's constituency of 134! Mr. Iyengar gives other details of the hollowness of the "protest" engineered by the apologists of the Madras Government. It makes an amusing if also rather pitiful story. That those concerned were reduced to organising so feeble and pathetic a movement in support of Lord Pentland gives the measure of the real public feeling in the Presidency. We commend Mr. Iyengar's letter to the attention of our readers.

Official and Personal

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon visited the Poona Ladies' Club on Monday evening.

Their Excellencies attended a performance of the New Boy at the Gymkhana Club, on Monday evening.

Mrs. Palmer, Major-General Johnson, Brigadier-General Quinton, Sir Jamsetji and Lady Jeejeebhoy, Mr. and Mrs. Beyts, Mr. and Mrs. Rendall, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Aitken, Captain MacIlwaine and Mr. Lord have left Government House.

His Excellency held a meeting of the Executive Council on Tuesday morning at the Council Hall, at Poona.

Their Highnesses the Maharaja and Maharani Gaekwar of Baroda, Miss Tottenham, Colonel C. D. Rigg and Captain A. S. Sadekar Power, A.-D.-C., have arrived at Government House.

It is understood that Sir James Meston will be given an extension of service as Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces until January 1918. Sir Harcourt Butler will remain as Lieutenant-Governor of Burma until that date.

NEW MEMBERS OF HOME RULE LEAGUE.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Mr. Keshavji Ramji Luckmidas, Cloth Merchant; Mr. Chandulal Ishwardas Shah, Mr. V. K. Bhuta, Reporter to "Sanj Vartaman"; Mr. Dwarkadas Vasonjee, Cloth Merchant; Mr. Dwarkanath Shamji; Mr. Devidas Shamji; Mr. Shivram Vasudeo Lotlikar, Sub-Agent, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; Mr. Himatlal J. Bhatt; Mr. Vaikunthlal P. Vakil; Mr. H. G. Shah; Mr. K. J. Mehta; Mr. Chandulal T. Parikh; Mr. Ratilal Narandas; Mr. Venilal Gulabdas; Mr. Mangaldas Kasidas; Mr. Choonilal Girdharlal.

In addition about 20 more members.

The following have joined the Indian Home Rule League on the 10th July:—Mr. Krishnaji Daji Lele; Mr. Vishnu Gopal Prasad, Iron Merchant; Mr. Varjivandas Mangaldas, Jeweller; Mr. Vaidya Lalji Laxmidas; Mr. Shriram Vasudeo Bondre; Mr. Parashuram B. Dhavle; Mr. Mahadeo Y. Gore; Mr. Raghunath H. Gokhale; Mr. Maganlal Revashanker Joshi; Mr. Manchharam Nagarji and 23 others.

CONFERENCE OF LEADERS.

MEETS IN PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION ROOMS ON 22ND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LUCKNOW, July 11.

The Joint Conference of the Council of the All-India Moslem League and All-India Congress Committee, will be held at Bombay on 22nd July in the Presidency Association room at 4 p.m., to consider the present political situation. Members of both bodies would muster strong.

MR. TILAK'S BIRTHDAY.

NAGPUR H. R. COMMITTEE ON HOME RULE AGITATION.

(From a Correspondent.)
NAGPUR, July 11.

The Nagpur Home Rule League celebrated Lokmanya Tilak's birthday last evening, Mr. Nilkantrao Budhoji presiding. The Venkatesh Theatre was crowded to suffocation. Messrs. Ghule, Shastri and Pandit Abker made speeches to continue the Home Rule Agitation tenaciously. The meeting terminated after prayers for long life to Mr. Tilak.

PATNA UNIVERSITY BILL.

THE "BEHAREE" ON SELECT COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
BANKIPORE, July 10.

Commenting on the Select Committee's report of the Patna University Bill, the "Beharee" states the Bill, as amended is such as should be acceptable to all sections of the people.

THE IMMORTAL FORTY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have to correct a statement of your valued daily which, when writing on Maharaja of Bobbili's letter, says that forty have signed the Zamindar's Manifesto. Of the forty, half of them are *not* voters of the Imperial Council. Only twenty-one of one hundred and thirty-four. Of of One hundred and thirty-four. Of these twenty-one, not one belongs to the Ryotwari Landholder. Perhaps the other signatories were got up from the list of voters to the Local Council just to impeach the Hon. K. R. V. Krishna Row and I may tell you that that list contains about 600 voters of whom 40 are the signatories. Not only does the manifesto lack in loftiness of tone but it clearly shows that it is got up out of *motives* as never before this manifesto have the representatives received instructions as to how they should shape their policy in spite of frequent invitations for the same from me to the constituency, and as now they suddenly come forth with condemnations as if the representatives have not acted up to their instructions.—Yours, etc.,

K. V. RANGASWAMY AYYANGAR.
"Vasudeva Vilas,"
Srirangam, S. India,
8th July, 1917.

BRILLIANT RUSSIAN VICTORY ON THE BYSTRITZA.

14,000 PRISONERS AND 55 GUNS CAPTURED.

RUSSIANS OCCUPY HALICZ.

BRILLIANT RUSSIAN SUCCESSES.

FIGHTING ON THE BYSTRITZA.

AUSTRO-GERMAN FRONT BROKEN.

14,000 PRISONERS AND 55 GUNS CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, July 10.
Recd. 2-40 p.m., July 11.

The operations on the Bystritza River, culminating in General Korniloff's victory, covered a front of over twenty miles. The Russian infantry have already advanced seven miles while the cavalry has pushed forward sixteen.

The Austro-German front between Halicz and the Carpathians is broken. The Russians in the neighbourhood of the Dniester have turned Halicz from the south and south-east and now meance the Halicz bridgehead. Between the 2nd and the 8th instant General Korniloff took 14,000 prisoners and fifty-five guns, twelve of which were heavy ones.

RUSSIANS CAPTURE 7 GUNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 10.
Recd. 2 p.m., July 11.

We captured seven guns on Monday.

MILITARY ACTIVITY AT MINSK.

ARTILLERY DUEL IN KREVO-SMORGON REGION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, July 9.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., July 11.

A telegram from Minsk describes the beginning of military activity on several parts of the front, including a prolonged and intense artillery duel in the Krevo-Smorgon region.

A REVAL BATTALION ENROUTE TO FRONT.

WARM WELCOME AT PETROGRAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, July 9.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., July 11.

A battalion of the Reval garrison composed of four hundred men and seven women was warmly welcomed here on its way to the front.

GERMAN ADMISSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 9.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., July 9.

A wireless German official telegram says, the Russians again attacked at Stanislau, and gained ground.

DEPRESSING FOOD SITUATION IN AUSTRIA.

POOR FOOD CROPS ADDED TO POTATO SHORTAGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ZURICH, July 11.
Recd. 5-15 p.m., July 11.

In the Reichsrath, the President of the Food Board made a depressing statement of the conditions. He said that the situation was made worse by potato shortage, while food crops were very poor, and would leave a small margin for civilians after meeting the military necessities. There were shortages in sugar, meat and agricultural produce. The press comment despondently on the statement.

STUPENDOUS OUTPUT OF AEROPLANES.

STATEMENT BY LORD DERBY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 11.
Recd. 5-15 p.m., July 11.

In the House of Lords, Lord Derby stated that the increase in the monthly output of aeroplanes was so stupendous, that it taxed the training of the pilots and the provision of the aerodromes to the utmost.

COMPLETE STANDSTIL IN PEKING.

REPUBLICAN HESITATE TO ENTER THE CITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PEKING, July 11.
Recd 5-15 p.m., July 11.

Matters are at a complete standstill. Changhsun's troops are within the city, which is surrounded by the Republicans, who hesitate to enter, fearing disturbances.

RUSSIAN OCCUPY HALICZ.

SANGUINARY BATTLES NEAR HALICZ.

ENEMY COMPLETELY ROUTED AT PAVELCE

MORE VILLAGES AND 1,000 PRISONERS TAKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, July 11.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., July 11.

The Russian have taken Haliez.

PETROGRAD, July 10.

General Korniloff's cavalry with the Cossacks, following up General Kirbach's retiring army southwards of Halicz, forced the river Lukovetza, running parallel to the river Lukva. The western bank of the Lukva dominates the wooded eastern bank, but it is considered unlikely that the demoralised enemy will be able to concentrate sufficient troops to prevent the Russian passage of the river and the continuance of the advance in the direction of Dolina. The co-operation of the seventh and the eleventh armies northwards of Halicz with the eighth army southwards of Halicz has hitherto seen like clockwork.

The "Retch" in a military article points out that the success of the eighth army separates General Bothmer's German army and General Kirbach's third Austrian army which had been in contact between Halicz and Stanislau. The writer anticipates the evacuation of Halicz which is not a fortress. Comprehensively speaking, there is only a strong bridgehead protecting General Bothmer's positions from the east and the south-east.

LONDON, July 10.
Recd. 1 p.m., July 11.

A Russian wireless communiqué says General Korniloff's offensive continues in spite of energetic resistance and stubborn counter-attacks. We captured further villages, over a thousand prisoners and a great quantity of war material. General Korniloff continued the offensive in the direction of Dolin.

Sanguinary battles occurred on the road to Halicz also in the region of the villages of Huciska, Packkov and Pavelce. Bayonet fighting at Pavelce resulted in the enemy's complete rout.

We occupied the villages of Victorov, Mawden, Huciska and Pacykov and reached the village of Bukovitza. The enemy retreated to the river Lomnitza. Such was the conduct and daring of our troops during the two-day's offensive that we penetrated the enemy's position to a depth of ten versts.

GALLANT FRENCH STAND ON AISNE FRONT.

VIOLENT ENEMY ATTACKS REPULSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 10.
Recd. 1 p.m., July 11.

A French communiqué says the enemy last night violently bombarded certain sectors of the Aisne front. Local attempts north of the Laffaux mill and south-east of Ailles failed under our fire.

The enemy powerfully attacked the Hurtebise monument and Dragon's Cave but the attacking waves were unable to reach our lines being scattered in a severely battered condition.

FIGHTING IN MORTHOMME SECTOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 10.
Recd. 2 p.m., July 11.

A French communiqué says there was considerable activity at Moronvilliers and Hill 304 in the Morthomme sector.

GREECE'S FINANCES TO BE STRENGTHENED.

M. JONNART'S ASSURANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, July 9.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., July 11.

Before leaving for Salonika M. Jonnart, High Commissioner, announced that he would devote his efforts in Paris and London to strengthening Greece's finances.

He reported in flattering terms to the uniform moderateness of M. Venezelos' attitude.

BRITISH ADVANCE AT NIEUPORT.

TWO RAIDING PARTIES DRIVEN OFF.

WEATHER PREVENTS AERIAL OPERATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 10.
Recd. 2 p.m., July 11.

A British communiqué says we entered the trenches at Nieuport and inflicted casualties. We drove off the raiding parties south-eastward of Habrincourt and eastward of Monchylepreux.

The enemy's artillery was very active all day on the coast reaching great intensity in the evening. We vigorously replied. The weather prevented aerial operations.

BRITISH ADVANCE IN OOST-TAVERNE.

SUCCESSFUL RAID NEAR YPRES-COMINES CANAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 10.
Recd. 1 p.m., July 11.

A British communiqué says we advanced our line slightly last night eastward of Oost-Taverne. We made a successful raid southward of the Ypres-Comines canal.

A BRITISH TRAWLER'S FEAT.

DESTROYS TWO SEAPLANES AND CAPTURES 4 PRISONERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 10.
Recd. 1 p.m., July 11.

The Admiralty states that the Commodore of Lowestoft reports that on Monday evening the armed trawler Iceland destroyed two enemy seaplanes and brought four prisoners into the port.

HOWTHE SEAPLANES WERE DESTROYED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 10.
Recd. 2-40 p.m. July 11.

The crews of the two German seaplanes mentioned in the Admiralty communiqué were landed at Lowestoft. It appears that one seaplane came down in order to launch a torpedo whereupon the trawler fired on it and disabled it. The second seaplane came to the assistance of the first whereupon it too was disabled.

BRITISH OFFENSIVE IN SALONIKA

PETRIC BOMBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 10.
Recd. 2 p.m., July 11.

A Salonika communiqué says British airmen bombed Petric. The enemy artillery violently bombarded our positions in the Cerna bend.

BRITISH DANGER ZONE IN NORTH SEA.

THE "TELEGRAAPH" ON EXTENSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, July 10.
Recd. 5-15 p.m., July 11.

The "Telegraaf" asserts that the extension of the British danger zone in the North Sea includes the so-called safe channel left by Germany. The newspaper says this is due to the Germans misusing this channel, in order to maintain the communication between Heligoland and the Bight of Zeebrugge, and between Rotterdam and German harbours.

It states that shiploads of coal from Rhineland and Westphalia which cannot be transported by German railways are sent to Rotterdam, whence German ships convey them to Emden and Cuxhaven. Obviously Britain cannot tolerate such practices. The paper concludes "Germany, not Britain, should be asked to change her methods."

LORD FRENCH GOES TO IRELAND.

ON A TOUR OF INSPECTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 11.
Recd. 5-15 p.m., July 11.

Lord French arrived in Ireland yesterday on a tour of inspection of troops.

FRENCH AVIATION FEAT.

HOW ESSEN AND KRUPP'S FACTORY WERE BOMBARDED

SERGEANT—AVIATOR GALLOIS' ADVENTURE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, July 10.
Recd. 2-0 p.m., July 11.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters sends the story of the bombardment of Krupp's factory and the town of Essen by Sergeant-Aviator Gallois on Friday. Gallois' machine was one of the eighty-four which started simultaneously for various objectives behind the enemy front. All carried out their mission and returned to the starting point, except two machines, within thirty-six hours.

THE JOURNEY TO ESSEN.

Sergeant-Aviator Gallois says:—"We started at 9-20 in the evening, four of us for Essen. The night was dark and I soon lost sight of others. Course lay over Metz and Theouville, down Moselle to Coblentz. The French batteries fired at me traversing their line. Searchlights were playing at Metz but I passed undetected. I continued steering by the compass for Treves where I heard my comrades bombing the town and knew I was keeping my direction. By and by I picked up the Rhine. The moon was shining on it and I flew down the stream past Bonn and Cologne towards Dusseldorf. Looking down on the German towns was like looking down into a sea of electric light. I was several times fired at by the anti-aircraft guns, especially at Cologne, where shooting was uncommonly good. As I approached Essen there was a broad band of light on the horizon which seemed to be several miles long; southward of the town was another great belt of light from the iron and steel foundries. I arrived over Essen at a height of 6,600 feet and chose a spot where the blaze of light from the factories seemed the brightest. I there threw my cargo of bombs, counting ten between each throw, and then turned homeward safely travelling the same route. I was frequently fired at."

SUPERIORITY OF FRENCH AIR SERVICE.

The eighty-four machines which took part in the operations distributed nearly seven tons of high explosive. Eleven machines dropped two and a half tons on Treves.

The correspondent emphasises the unquestionable superiority of the French air service over that of the enemy, reducing the enemy's activities to occasional hurried raids. During the Aisne battle there were 1,098 air fights over the German lines compared with 395 over ours.

FURTHER DETAILS OF AIR-RAID ON ESSEN.

DAMAGES ESTIMATED AT A MILLION FRANCS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, July 10.
Recd. 2 p.m., July 11.

According to reports trickling through the German censorship regarding the air raid on Essen, the first bombs fell at two in the morning near Altenrath, in the vicinity of Cologne, wrecking houses. The inhabitants rushed for shelter and shortly afterwards a storm of fire broke out from antiaircraft guns at Dusseldorf, Oberhausen, Essen, Muelheim and elsewhere, while searchlights swept the sky in all directions.

The greatest secrecy is observed regarding the extent of the damage but travellers speak of the perturbation of the local population.

A telegram to the Dutch paper "Les Nouvelles" at Maastricht states that the Dutch workmen employed at Krupps have been paid off on account of the destruction of the buildings. The message adds it is confirmed that during the attack of the allied aeroplanes on Friday night between forty and fifty machines took part. Bombs were dropped with such success that a quarter of the works were destroyed, over a hundred were killed and several hundred injured. The material damage runs into a millions of francs.

Eyewitnesses say that the defence guns made a terrific din and that the sky was on fire. The workshops were closed at the beginning of the bombardment by the troops endeavouring to prevent panic. Women and children fled into the country. Five French prisoners were killed and forty injured.

GLORIOUS FEATS OF HEROISM OF THE FRENCH.

ENEMY ONSLAUGHT DRIVEN BACK.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, July 10.
Recd. 8-35 p.m., July 11

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters says:—The German onslaught between Les Boyettes on Chemin-des-Dames and Froidmont Farm on Sunday was led by massed shock-troops and preceded by a sudden brief flurry artillery bombardment. The French line had been obliterated by a fortnight's shelling while the barrage behind prevented reinforcements, supplies, munitions and provisions from coming up. The enemy swept over the front line held by exhausted Frenchmen on a front of two miles, but gallant counter-attacks with grenades and bayonets recovered, yard by yard, much of the lost ground.

Counter-attacks were continued throughout the night and the following day and were punctuated by glorious feats of heroism. A single battalion of Chasseurs drove back the enemy four times ultimately holding their old section. Another battalion whose gallant behaviour compares favourably with the achievements of the French corps d'elite was composed of middle-aged Territorials, who had been previously rejected on medical grounds.

Despite severe losses in a very bloody struggle, Monday's efforts resulted in further recovery of ground leaving the smallest sectors of trenches in the hands of the enemy. Nevertheless, further efforts by the Germans must be expected before the enemy reaches the decision to abandon claim to this crest.

SITUATION IN GERMANY.

HINDENDBURG LIKELY TO BE MILITARY DICTATOR.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST BETHMANN-HOLLWEG.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, July 10.

The situation in Germany is in a state of flux. There is no confirmation in the report that the Kaiser has accepted the resignations of Helfferich and Zimmerman, but there are indications that important changes are probable.

French commentators anticipate that Hindenburg will become the military dictator. It appears that the movement against Bethmann-Hollweg is inspired from Vienna.

According to Reuter's Zurich correspondent a number of influential representatives of the Clericals, who are a most powerful party in the Reichstag, holding the balance between the Pan-Germans and the supporters of a democratic compromise peace, visited Vienna last week and conferred with the leading Austrian aristocrats. Immediately after their return Erzberger and his friends began strongly to oppose Bethmann-Hollweg. Simultaneously the South-German National Liberal papers ostentatiously abandoned the Pan-German standpoint and energetically demanded democratic reforms.

PRINCE LICHNOWSKI DENOUNCES ONE-MAN GOVERNMENT.

Another curious contribution to the campaign against Bethmann-Hollweg is a remarkable article by Prince Lichnowski, an ex-Ambassador in London, who roundly declares that the system of one-man Government is obsolete and demands a constitutional parliamentary Government in spite of the junkers and the conservatives, otherwise the country will go to pieces. He says the Kaiser is far more constitutional than is supposed. He never intervened personally in public affairs within Prince Lichnowski's knowledge, apart from a few impulsive telegrams.

FATE OF BETHMANN-HOLWEG IN BALANCE.

HINDENBERG LIKELY TO SUCCEED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 10.
Recd. 2-40 p.m. July 11.

The fate of Bethmann-Hollweg is still hanging in the balance. Numerous political conferences are being held in Berlin and Bethmann-Hollweg is making a last effort to rally the narrow majority of the National Liberals and the Conservatives with a body of the Clericals.

The latest report is that Hindenburg will succeed Bethmann-Hollweg.

DESPERATE SITUATION OF AUSTRIAN POPULACE.

GALICIA COMPLETELY BARE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ZURICH, July 10.
Recd. 2-40 p.m. July 11.

During the debate in the Reichsrath, deputies from all parts of Austria-Hungary declared that the situation of the mass of the population was fast becoming desperate. Galicia, the granary of Austria, was completely bare.

A German socialist declared it was impossible to tell how long the workers would bear privations. The wrath of the lower classes could not be kept down by bayonets.

NEUTRAL SHIPPING.

STRICTEST ANGLO-AMERICAN CONTROL.

FOR CUTTING OFF SWEDEN'S SUPPLY TO GERMANY.

TRADER OUTES TO BE RE-ORGANISED IN ALLIED INTERESTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, July 9.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., July 11.

The Government announces that an arrangement is under negotiation designed to give America and Britain a firm grasp of all the allied and neutral shipping by the strictest control of coal and fuel supplies.

It is revealed that Sweden has been exporting to Germany enormous quantities of material, including copper, zinc, manganese, sulphur and cotton, substitutes for high explosives for the manufacture of munitions. In the same way, iron-ore shipments have been supplemented by imports from the United States. Sweden, moreover, has used her railways against the Allies and has held up a large amount to shipping in her ports, consequently it has become imperative to force Sweden's tonnage on the world's trade routes which can be done by the control of coal and fuel.

Vessels on routes which are regarded as unnecessary to the prosecution of the war will be forced into more essential trade routes and ships lying in ports owing to submarines will be requested to enter service.

The President's proclamation states that the measure will become necessary in order to conserve the supplies essential for the military and naval programmes and the continuance of domestic activities. On the other hand, duty to, and difficulties of, neutrals will be recognised by all fair and equitable means and available surpluses will be supplied to them to meet their pressing necessities.

LATE LEOPOLD-DE-ROTHSCHILD'S PROPERTY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 10.
Recd. 2-40 p.m. July 11.

Late Leopold de Rothchild left a million and a half.

U. S. NOT AT WAR WITH GERMANY'S ALLIES.

RELATIONS WITH SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 10.
Recd. 2-40 p.m., July 11.

In the House of Commons Lord Robert Cecil stated that the United States was not at war with Austria, Bulgaria or Turkey. He also stated that no South American Republic was actually at war with Germany.

U. S. NATIONAL GUARD TO BE DRAFTED TO ARMY.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S PROCLAMATION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, July 10.
Recd. 2-40 p.m. July 11.

President Wilson has issued a proclamation drafting the entire National Guard into the Army on August 5th.

NEW YORK BRANCH OF OVERSEAS CLUB.

LORD NORTHCLIFFE URGES HELP TO U.S.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, July 11.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., July 12.

Lord Northcliffe addressing the New York Branch of the Overseas Club urged the four hundred branches of the Club in America to do their utmost to help the United States in the war. Everyone of military age must offer for service.

He added that the organisation had raised over two million dollars for patriotic purposes, nearly half of which had been expended on providing aircraft flotillas.

LONDON TEA MARKET.

OPPOSITION TO NEW CONTRAL SCHEME OVER COME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 10.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., July 11.

In consequence of an appeal to the Tea Brokers' Asscciation for the support of the new control scheme, the opposition to it has for the present at least been overcome. All tea sold at yesterday's sales was mostly at the maximum prices allowed.

THE COTTON CONTROL BOARD.

WHAT "COTTON ABROAD" MEANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 10.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., July 11.

The Cotton Control Board states that the expression "cotton abroad" applies to cotton not shipped before June 29th. Unsold cotton shipped or in transit on sea before June 29th must be considered as stock in England and dealt with according to the regulations issued on July 6th relating to spot cotton.

THE GERMAN CRISIS.

REVELATION OF ORIGIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ZURICH, July 11.
Recd. 11-40 p.m., July 11.

There is no doubt that the German crisis was precipitated by the unexpected Russian offensive and its effects in Austria. Emperor Karl, perturbed not merely by the offensive but by wholesale surrenders of the Czech troops to the Russians and by food troubles in Austria, felt obliged to take steps to alleviate the situation, and his advisers convinced him that his only chance of arresting the Russian offensive and opening peace negotiations was in the declaration by the Central Powers against the policy of annexations. Emperor Karl pressed this point of view on Hindenburg and Ludendorff during their visit to Vienna and also discussed it with Erzberger and other German visitors. The consequence was unwonted flutter in Berlin.

When Hindenburg and Ludendorff returned, the Kaiser conferred with them at length and then talked to Bethmann-Hollweg and afterwards to the Bavarian Minister, Count von Lerchenfeld. Subsequently Bethmann conferred with the leading deputies. Meanwhile, there had been private conferences among party leaders, ending with the meeting of the Prussian Cabinet. But the most momentous happening occurred on Monday when the Crown Council met for the first time since July 1914, consisting of Imperial and Prussian Ministers, the Kaiser presiding.

In view of the above revelation of the origin of the crisis, it is strange to find Bethmann in his recent speech in the Reichstag Committee repudiating the formula of no annexations and no indemnities in the strongest terms and declaring that the war must be continued with the greatest energy. With a press conducting a most bitter campaign against Bethmann and the publication of articles like Lichnowsky's representing the Kaiser as a constitutional monarch, it looks as though Bethmann is about to be made the scapegoat for the climbdown of the Kaiser as regards both internal reform and the question of annexations.

MR. FRANCIS A. N. NEWDEGATE

NEW GOVERNOR OF TASMANIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

HOBART, July 11.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., July 12.

The new Governor of Tasmania, Mr. Francis A. N. Newdegate has arrived in excellent health after an adventurous voyage. He was cordially received and sworn in. There was record attendance at his first levee.

RUSSIANS CAPTURED 30 GERMANS AT HALICZ.

PURSUIT OF ENEMY CONTINUES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, July 11.
Recd. 11-40 p.m., July 11.

The Russians captured more than thirty guns at Halicz. Pursuit of the enemy continues.

BRITISH OFFICER KILLED.

FIGHTING RAIDERS ON 7TH INSTANT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 11.
Recd. 11-40 p.m., July 11.

An inquest on an officer at Dartford revealed the fact that the British officer was killed while fighting the raiders on the 7th instant.

LIBERIA'S SEVERANCE OF RELATIONS WITH GERMANY.

NOTE DISCLOSES GERMANY'S THREATS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, July 11.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., July 12.

The publication of Liberal's Note severing relations with Germany has disclosed the fact that Germany threatened to hold smaller powers liable for any damages to German interests. The Note cites the statement by the German consul in Liberia under official seal to that effect and saying further, that a Bill will be presented for payment and enforced after the war.

PREMIER'S STATEMENT AT SECRET SESSION.

CAUSED GENERAL SATISFACTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 11.
Recd. 11-40 p.m., July 11.

The Premier's statement at the secret session appears generally to have satisfied the members, but it has not silenced criticism as is shown by shoals of letters appearing in the papers indicating widespread feeling that a radical change in the control and direction of aerial forces is necessary. It is asserted that this can be realised without neglecting the needs of the Army at the front. There is some criticism of Lord French's absence in Ireland at such a juncture.

PREMIER'S STATEMENT AT SECRET SESSION OF COMMONS

COMPLETE PROTECTION IN AIR NOT POSSIBLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 10.
Recd. 12 noon July 11.

It is officially announced that at the secret session of the House of Commons Mr. Lloyd George stated that twenty-two Gothas, each carrying eight hundred pounds of explosives came over London on Saturday, three of which were destroyed. The Germans had organised protecting squadrons in order to assist the raiders. On their return six of these were destroyed and one was injured, therefore the attack was not made with impunity. He pointed out that complete protection in air could never be secured.

HAVOC CAUSED BY BRITISH MACHINES.

British machines daily crossed the German lines at the front, and in spite of terrible anti-aircraft fire and very powerful air squadrons they bombed stations and headquarters proving that no measures we could take could give complete immunity. We must aim at making the visits as costly as possible. Mr. Lloyd George pointed out that our naval aeroplanes during the last four or five months had dropped seventy tons of explosives on the German aerodromes on northern Belgium, dropping six tons on the night preceding the raid, whereas the Germans had only dropped two tons on England.

GREATER USE OF AEROPLANES AT THE FRONT.

The Government's first consideration was to see that the army in France was sufficiently supplied with aeroplanes, without which an advance was impossible.

The twenty-eight civilian fatalities were regrettable but unless there was a sufficiency of aeroplanes at the front the army's losses might easily be twenty-eight thousand. The Germans realised as much as we the importance of aeroplane work to secure protection for the soldiers' lives. Nothing would encourage the Germans more than to know that by bombing English towns we were forced to withdraw the fighting squadrons from France. Nothing would be more disastrous to the conduct of military operations than to encourage the Germans to believe that the raids would excite clamour in England resulting in the Government being unable to resist the demand for the withdrawal of aeroplanes from the front. If we were unable to provide aeroplanes for the front as well as for defence against raids the army must come first. It was vitally important for Germany to know this. He saw people in the district a few hours after the raid and he had never seen people face disaster with better cheerfulness and constancy. There were no signs of panic.

INCREASED CAPACITY FOR MANUFACTURING AEROPLANES.

Mr. Lloyd George was convinced that if the country realised it was necessary to establish air supremacy in order to win victory at the front it would be prepared to take risks. The Germans realised the importance of air supremacy and had made prodigious efforts for twelve months. We had enormously increased the capacity for manufacturing machines during the last half year, increasing the number of employees in aeroplane works by 23,000. We had also improved methods of organisation and type of machines. The Government's information showed that the German capacity for production was inadequate to compete with ours. Hitherto our increase in production had been only gradual; it was now going up by leaps and bounds. The Government hoped as soon as possible to meet not only the army requirements but to provide sufficient aeroplanes to make raids impossible. He believed that if the situation were explained to the people, who were suffering, they were capable of rising to a great appeal and would cheerfully accept risks.

SUCCESS IN FRANCE'S PART IN OFFENSIVE.

Mr. Bonar Law, replying to questions, said in the opinion of experts our types of machines were as good as those of the Germans. He profoundly disagreed with the view expressed that the Prime Minister's speech might have been made in public as the most vital passages were essentially of a secret character. Mr Bonar Law pointed out that the French front was nearer important German cities than ours was, therefore it was natural that the French should play a larger part in the offensive operations against them, which they had done with remarkable success and immunity during the last few days. While not regarding the raids on London as of no importance, the balance of military advantage must be considered. People, who were demanding instant production of vast numbers of aeroplanes were apt to forget the inherent, limits to the extent and rate of such increase, and the imperative demands of the other services.

Mr. W. Joynson Hicks and Sir James Dalziell criticised the measures to cope with the raid.

Mr. J. Norton Griffiths related his experiences at the front confirming the fact of British aerial supremacy there.

Mr. Claude Lowther asked for more cohesion between the air and the land forces.

SECRET SITTING OF COMMONS.

MEETS WITH LITTLE FAVOUR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 10.
Recd. 2-40 p.m. July 11.

The reports of the secret sittings of the House of Commons were received too late for detailed comments in the morning papers, but the secrecy of the debate evidently meets with little favour.

BILL TO PROVIDE 22,625 AEROPLANES.

SPEEDY PASSAGE URGED.

FIRST AMERICAN ARMY IN EUROPE TO BE 690,000 STRONG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, July 10.
Recd. 8-20 p.m., July 11.

General Iquier, Chief Signal Officer and other experts giving evidence before the House of Representatives' Military Committee urged the speedy passage of the Bill providing for 22,625 aeroplanes at a cost of 363 million dollars.

It is believed that the first American Army in Europe will be 690,000 strong.

THE SANFRANCISCO CONSPIRCY.

SUMMARY OF PLOT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SANFRANCISCO, July 9.
Recd. 11-40 p.m., July 11.

The United States' District Attorney in a statement regarding the conspiracy to promote revolution against Great Britain in India said, that preparations for war against England were made in America before the outbreak of the war. He proceeded to summarise the plot as follows:—One hundred and five men were involved, of whom ninety-eight are now indicated and seven named as fellow conspirators. When the war broke out emissaries were despatched to Berlin where the India Committee, adjunct of the Foreign Ofice, was formed under Zimmermann's personal attention. The conspiracy's activities included large purchases of arms and ammunition, recruitment and despatch of men to India, and organisation of military expeditions for carrying on from America and Siam smuggling of arms and munitions through China and Japan. The principal motive was to force Great Britain to maintain strong forces in India and prevent their transfer to the fighting fronts. Agents were sent to Japan and China with the object of bringing pressure to procure secret treaties in favour of Germany in connection with the plot.

SPECIAL CONGRESS OF ALLIES.

TO CONSIDER BALKAN AFFAIRS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, July 9.
Recd. 8-20 p.m., July 11.

The Government announces that a Special Congress of Allies has been convoked to consider the Balkan affairs. Such a Congress, it says, is necessary in view of the extreme complexity of the political and strategical situation in the Balkans. Its object will be to secure a common policy. This Conference is separate from the forthcoming general Conference of Allies regarding peace terms.

The Government's statement regarding the Balkan Conference adds that the Government formally protested against the recent steps of the other Allies in Greece. While not animated by a desire to support King Constantine, whom we disapprove and whose personal policy we continue completely to disapprove, we disapprove of the means employed forcibly to substitute one King for another. We maintained in *pour parlers* with the Allies that the choice of the form of administration in Greece as well as of the administrative organisation appertains exclusively to the Greek people.

The statement adds that for these reasons the Government refused to allow the Russian troops to participate in the expedition in Southern Greece.

OUTCRY IN GERMAN LIBERAL PAPERS.

AGAINST FOREIGN PUBLICITY BUREAU'S OPERATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 10.
Recd. 8-20 p.m., July 11.

There is a great outcry in the German Liberal papers at the operations of the Foreign Publicity Bureau which is owned by the Krupps and other pan-German capitalists. It has already bought several papers and intends to buy many others, especially provincial Liberal journals. It will extend its operations abroad especially in the East.

FAILURE OF SUBMARINES.

REALISED BY GERMAN ADMIRALTY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 11.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

It is reported from neutral sources that the German admiralty realising the failure of submarines has planned to force peace by means of an air campaign.

The "Daily Telegraph" says that the War Office policy gives priority to the needs of battle fronts. It would be a craven thing to keep at home machines which are the eyes of our fighting men. No such cry is raised.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN ENGLAND.

CONFERENCE OF SECRETARIES OF ADVISORY COMMITTEES.

(From our correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 10.

The Conference of the Provincial Secretaries of Advisory Committees for Indian Students, going to England after the war opened by Sir Sankaran Nair discussed the following suggestion of Dr. Arnold of the India Office in regard to what should be the constitution and functions of the Advisory Committees.

Mr. Sorabji (Allahabad), who started the discussion, said that in the United Provinces there were three bodies: (1) Executive Committee of about nine members; (2) a larger committee of 52 members and (3) corresponding members. The first consisted of mostly men with influence among students. He would be glad to have men lately returned from English colleges on the Committee. The Committee was chiefly concerned with students going abroad. The second body, which consisted of 52 men, dealt with general subjects such as adoption of reports.

PROF. DASTUR'S EXPERIENCE.

Prof. Dastur (Bombay) said that in his Presidency also there were three bodies corresponding to those in Allahabad. The executive committee of 8 members met generally one month, whereas the general committee of 24 met once a year and in addition whenever there was any principle to be decided on. Corresponding members were not able to give much assistance to students as they were not very well informed on educational courses in England and as, even if they were, they could not spare much time. Prof. Dastur utilized the services of these corresponding members chiefly when he had to deal with debts of students in England and when he had to collect reference books from students to whom he had lent them, but who did not care to return them. He did not want to have an annual meeting of corresponding members. He liked very much the idea of having on the executive students who had just finished their courses in England, but he doubted from experience whether they would be able to attend meetings at all. None had persisted in going in spite of advise to the contrary, but there were some who went out without consulting him at all. That was due to the fact there was prejudice against the organisation generally, but this was slowly dying out. He saw students whenever necessary and he did not think it necessary to tour as suggested in the agenda, as most, if not all, prospective students come from Bombay and Poona only.

Mr. Coyajee then explained the system in vogue in Calcutta and expressed himself in favour of having Indian graduates from England on the Committee.

PREJUDICE AGAINST THE COMMITTEE.

Mr. Davis (Madras) explaining the system in Madras, said that there was only one committee there and there were no corresponding members. The function of the latter was performed by notices of the committee which were published in all colleges and secondary schools. If any went without consulting the committee, it was not because they were ignorant of its existence, but because they ignored it. The chief obstacle in the way of committee being more frequently consulted, was the dislike the students and parents had, for the former being put under guardianship.

Messrs. Sorabji, Dastur, Coyaji and Davis concurred in thinking that the committee lost sight of their particular students, except in special cases, after their first year of residence in England and thought some arrangement for getting more information from time to time would be good.

Mr. Cheshire, who had worked on the London Advisory Board, was of opinion that sending in of such reports would be held to be difficult. Dr. Arnold would be prepared to give such information if required to do so by parents concerned.

Alluding to Mr. Davis' suggestion he said, Dr. Arnold was not in a position to compile list of these returning to India and remarked that all available information could be gathered from the "National Indian Association Magazine" which printed regularly results of various examinations.

Mr. Dulip Singh and Mr. Baruva then explained the system in the Punjab and Assam respectively.

Mr. Ritchey, Director of Public Instruction Punjab, suggested that the best way of combating with the prejudice now in evidence against the committees would be to link them on in some way with the universities concerned.

Prof. Dastur, Registrar of Bombay University, thought the suggestion was impracticable.

CONCLUSIONS.

To summarise: the general idea seemed to be to have a small executive committee of mostly educational experts, meaning by that term not merely educationists, but experts in the various branches of study.

(2) The general committee was a matter of less importance, but local corresponding members have some use, but they should be supplemented by other ways.

(3) The term of the year should be fixed.

(4) Apparently some of the members should be students lately returned from England, but this was not as essential as getting of some regular definite official information from Dr. Arnold of those who had left England for India after graduation.

(5) As for the suggestion that secretaries might visit the chief educational centres, the Conference was not quite definite and would leave it to the various secretaries after securing a local Government's general permission to travel.

(6) Secretaries did not care to have any fixed hours for interview and they appeared, as things went, to be arranging for interviews with satisfaction both to themselves and students concerned.

(7) The secretaries were agreed that the prejudice against them in the minds of parents and students was fast disappear-

HOME RULE FLAG AT OOTY.

HOISTED OVER THE HOME OF THE INTERNED.

An Ooty correspondent writes: On the 5th of July last, a little incident occurred in the camp of "The Three Interned" of which Ooty as a whole may not be aware.

Early in the morning of that eventful day, some gardeners were seen busy digging a pit in the garden of the place of internment. Some time afterwards, with great exertions a heavy eucalyptus tree pole, forty-eight feet high, was firmly planted therein. It was slightly raining that day, and the ground was wet and slippery. The tall smooth pole had also become wet and slippery, but a brave and clever gardener did not mind the difficulty, climbed the pole and passed a rope through the pulley at the top, to the admiration and astonishment of the little household party present there.

At about 1-30 p.m., all was ready, and then Mrs. Besant hoisted to the top a large Home Rule Flag—red and green. She and her two brave knights, Messrs. Arundale and Wadia, and the others present saluted the emblem of India's future freedom, and must, I feel sure, be happy to live under the protection of such a flag. The Home Rule flag, proudly floating in the air, adds to the charm of the place, and it can be seen at a distance all round.

From sun-rise to sun-set, the red and green flag will be flown, while from sun-set to sun-rise, in order that the Home Rule colours may never be absent from the mast, a red and green lantern will continue to proclaim the unswerving constancy of "The Three Interned."

The hoisting and the lowering of the flag as well as of the lantern receives from all the household, a salute every day.

MADRAS INTERNMENT.

KHANDWA'S PROTEST.

The District Congress Committee, Khandwa (Nimar) passed the following resolution at a meeting of the Committee held on Tuesday evening:—

"That this District Congress Committee strongly protests against the action of the Madras Government in interning Mrs. Annie Besant and Messrs. Wadia and Arundale by an unjustifiable application of the Defence of India Act which was meant to be applicable only to the enemies of the Empire. The action of the Madras Government has created a good deal of resentment and also a reasonable apprehension in the public mind that the Government intends to cripple the constitutional agitation for achieving the Post-War Reforms advocated by the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League and Self-Government within the Empire."

DHARWAR LADIES' PROTEST.

(From a Correspondent.)

A ladies' meeting was held in the house of Mr. V. V. Joshi, pleader, Dharwar. Invitations were sent under the signatures of Sowbhagyavatis Laxmibai Cuddapa and Laxmibai Pitre. The President elect on the occasion was Mrs. Herlekar. The audience consisted of about 150 ladies of rank, of Dharwar, including a few Lingayat ladies. National songs were sung by a number of girls, and the meeting unanimously protested against the internments of Mrs. Besant and her lieutenants. A second resolution on Swadeshi was passed and the Swadeshi vow was taken.

A CRIPPLE ATTENDS MEETING.

One incident is worthy of special note and it is this: Mrs. Shirhatti (wife of Dr. Shirhatti), who has for some time been a complete cripple as she has on account of illness lost her power of walking. But her enthusiasm was so great that she attended the meeting punctually though she had to be carried like an infant from and to the place of meeting from the Tonga.

At a meeting of the District Association, Yeotmal the following resolution was passed:—

The Yeotmal District Association enters its emphatic protest against the internments of Mrs. Annie Besant and Messrs. Wadia and Arundale, and regards the action of the Madras Government as a grave political blunder.

DR. DADABHAI NAOROJI.

MEETING AT CHALISGAON CONDOLENCE

A public meeting of the inhabitants of Chalisgaon, East Khandeish was held on the 6th instant, under the presidentship of Mr. K. A. Somji, Vakil, High Court for expressing sorrow on the death of Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji, when the following resolution was passed:—

"The citizens of Chalisgaon in a public meeting assembled, beg to express their heart-felt sorrow, and mourn with all India on the irreparable loss caused by the death of the Grand Old Patriarch, and offer their sincere sympathy to the family of the deceased."

The bazaars, all other institutions and schools were closed as a mark of respect to the deceased.

GERMAN OUTRAGE IN BELGIUM.

GERMANS IN AMERICA TO BE ARRESTED IN RETALIATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 11.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

A wireless message from New York says that it is expected that the Government will seize a number of prominent Germans in retaliation for the recent outrage in Belgium, unless the Belgians are returned.

A socialist paper in Philadelphia has been suppressed and forty-five Socialists have been arrested for sedition. The wholesale discharge of Austrians and Germans from Government employ has begun.

CABINET OF THE EMPIRE.

ANNUAL MEETINGS TO BE HELD IN FUTURE.

Mr. Lloyd George made an important statement in the House of Common on May 17 on the Imperial War Cabinet, says the "Daily News and Leader."

"It is desirable," he said, "that Parliament should be officially and formally acquainted with an even that will constitute a memorable landmark in the constitutional history of the British Empire. The House will remember that in December last his Majesty's Government invited the Prime Ministers or leading statesmen of the Overseas Dominions and of India to attend the sittings both of the Cabinet and of an Imperial War Conference, to be held in this country. It is to the former body, which assembled in March, and held 14 sittings before separating, that I desire to refer. The British Cabinet became for the time being an Imperial War Cabinet. While it was in session its overseas members had access to all the information which was at the disposal of his Majesty's Government, and occupied a status of absolute equality with that of the members of the British War Cabinet. It had prolonged discussions on all the most vital aspects of Imperial policy, and came to important decisions in regard to them, decisions which will enable us to prosecute the war with increased unity and vigour, and which will be of the greatest value when it comes to the negotiation of peace.

ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

"I should like to add on behalf of the Government that the fresh minds and new points of view which our colleagues from over the seas have brought to bear upon the problems with which we have been so long engrossed have been an immense help to us all. So far as we are concerned we can say with confidence that the experiment has been a complete success. The conclusions of the Imperial War Cabinet are of necessity secret, but there is one aspect of them which we feel ought to be communicated to the House without delay. The Imperial War Cabinet was unanimous that the new procedure had been of such service not only to all its members, but to the Empire, that it ought not to be allowed to fall into desuetude.

"Accordingly at the last session I proposed formally on behalf of the British Government that meetings of an Imperial Cabinet should be held annually, or at any intermediate time when matters of urgent Imperial concern require to be settled, and that the Imperial Cabinet should consist of the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom and such of his colleagues as deal specially with Imperial affairs, and tht Prime Minister of each of the Dominions or some specially accredited alternate possessed of equal authority, and of a representative of the Indian people to be appointed by the Government of India. This proposal met with the cordial approval of the overseas representatives, and we hope that the holding of an annual Imperial Cabinet to discuss foreign affairs and other aspects of Imperial policy will become an accepted convention of the British Constitution."

ELASTIC INSTITUTION.

"I ought to add," Mr. Lloyd George concluded, "that the institution in its present form is extremely elastic. It grew not by design, but out of the necessities of the war. The essence of it is that the responsible heads of the Governments of the Empire, with those Ministers who are specially entrusted with the conduct of Imperial policy, should meet together at regular intervals to confer about foreign policy and matters connected therewith, and come to decisions in regard to them which, subject to the control of their own Parliaments, they will then severally execute. By this means they will be able to obtain full information about all aspects of Imperial affairs and to determine by consultation together the policy of the Empire in its most vital aspects, without infringing in any degree the autonomy which its parts at present enjoy.

"To what constitutional developments this may lead we did not attempt to settle. The whole question of perfecting the mechanism for 'continuous consultation' about Imperial and foreign affairs between the 'autonomous nations of an Imperial Commonwealth' will be reserved for the consideration of that special Conference which will be summoned as soon as possible after the war to readjust the constitutional relations of the Empire. We felt, however, that the experiment of constituting an Imperial Cabinet, in which India was represented, had been so fruitful in better understanding and in unity of purpose and action that it ought to be perpetuated, and we believe that this proposal will commend itself to the judgment of all the nations of the Empire." (Cheers.)

WHAT IS A "CONSTANT SUPPLY?"

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Municipal Commissioner commenting on the letter of Mr. K. C. Bhave and others to the President of the Corporation complaining of shortage of water supply is reported to have said that a "Constant Supply is still, as already stated, being given to all parts of the city, but the full pressure is restricted during the night and hours of minimum demand by day etc., etc." He also speaks of a certain number of hours during which the Hydraulic Engineer is able to give higher pressure etc. In short one would understand him to say that there is constant supply, only at a different pressure throughout the day. But, sir, I am very sorry to say that pressure or no pressure I was hopelessly suffering for want of water to-day. "Higher Pressure" and "Lower Pressure" mean nothing to me. I have only to say that reading the Commissioner's statement in the "Chronicle" left me none the better, for I was from 10 a.m. till 5 p.m. without a drop of water.—Yours, etc.,

"R."

Lamington Road,
July 11.

EMPIRE CINEMA
6-30
8-30
10 p.m.

BOMBAY'S LARGEST AND MOST PALATIAL PICTURE HOUSE
SITUATED HORNBY ROAD, BORI BUNDER, BOMBAY'S HUB CENTRE.
TRAMS FROM ALL OVER THE CITY STOP AT THE DOOR.



The Greatest Series of Life Dramas ever shown
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STRONG AND HEALTHY.
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Girgaum, BOMBAY.



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WANTED agents also on most liberal terms. Earnest workers earning Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 a month working at leisure hours only.
For particulars apply at once mentioning this paper to the Secretary, 29, Gray Street, Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, July 10th.

		Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	..	2,000
" " Sales of East Indian	..	200
Imports	..	9,000
Mid. Americans	..	19.25
Egyptian F. G. F.	..	41.10
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	Oct.	26.20
	Jan.	26.42
	Mar.	26.50

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, July 10th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's closing price.	
July	18.16	Prices fixed for to-day. +10
July-Aug.	17.90	
Aug.-Sept.	17.67	
Sept.-Oct.	17.27	
Oct.-Nov.	16.85	
Nov.-Dec.	16.45	
Dec.-Jan.	16.30	
Jan.-Feb.	16.20	
Feb.-Mar.	16.11	
Mar.-Apl.	16.02	
April-May	15.94	
May-June	15.86	
June-July	15.76	

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool July 10th.

Months.		To-day's price.
July	37.50	Opened with fixed prices for to-day.
Oct.	28.50	
Nov.	28.75	

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, July 10th.

M. G. Bengal	Good	..	15.00
" "	Fully Good	..	15.85
" "	Fine	..	16.18
No. 1 Oomra	Good	..	17.10
" "	Fully Good	..	17.35
" "	Fine	..	17.60
M. G. Broach	Good	..	18.44
" "	Fully Good	..	18.62
" "	Fine	..	18.80

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 9th.

Day's Exports to Great Britain	10,000
" " to Continent	10,000
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9¼
Demand Bills	4.75.55
Silver Commercial Bars	78 3/4

New York, July 10th.

Day's Exports to Great Britain	2,000
" " to Continent	Nil
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9 1/4
Demand Bills	4.75.65
Silver Commercial Bars	79½

Silver advanced owing to unusual Coinage Demands Allies, India and Far East.

MONEY MARKET.

London, July 9th.

Bar Silver Spot	39 15/16	
Closing Tone of Silver:—Advanced owing to short supplies and little general demand—steady.		
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917		
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 5/8	
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4 3/4	
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5 1/2	
" " 6 "	5 3/8	
Interest day to day loans	3 7/8	
" 7 day market loans	4 1/4	
Consols 2½%	55	Unchgd.
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal	45½	
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	67½	+½
Government Securities 3%	57½	
Ex. On London at Paris France	27.18	Unchgd.

London, July 10th.

Bar Silver Spot	40 5/16	
Closing Tone of Silver:—Continental buying. Short supplies Steady.		
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th July 1917.		
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 12/16	
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4 3/8	
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5 3/8	
" " 6 "	5 3/8	
Interest day to day loans	3 7/8	
" 7 day market loans	4 1/4	
Consols 2½%	55½	No change.
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal	45½	
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	67½	
Government Securities 3%	57½	
Ex. On London at Paris France	27.18	

SKIN SALE.

LONDON, July 10.

Goat Skin sales closed to-day steady and without any change at average rates sold 506,000.

Skins sale opened to-day for home trade account only, steady with a good demand.

596,000 bales goatskins and 794,000 bales sheepskins were offered.

Madras skins fully at late rates.

THE MAILS.

London, July 9th.

The Bombay Mails of the 11th ulto. have been delivered here to-day.

WAR LOANS.

London, July 9th.

3½% 1925—1928	88⅞	+½
4½% 1925—1945	96⅜	
5% New	98 5/16	

London, July 10th.

3½% 1925—1928	88⅞—½	
4½% 1925—1945	96⅜	Unchgd.
5% New	98 9/16	

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, July 9th.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—63 lbs. Afloat	80
Australian Afloat	83
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. Afloat	86/9
Wheat Red Karachi per 492 lbs. C.I.F. Afloat	86/3
Wheat Choice White Bombay Afloat	88/6
Wheat White Delhi Afloat	86/9
Wheat Red Delhi Afloat	86/3
Wheat Bombay Club No. 1 Afloat	86/9

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley Afloat	70

RAPESEED

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold per ton May-June Value	600
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, ex-Ship per ton June-July Value	600
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore ex-Ship per ton Afloat	560

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay per 410 lbs. ex-Ship per ton June Value	600
Linseed Calcutta June-July Value	600

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£138
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£130½
Hard Spelter Nominal	42½

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay Sept.-Oct. Buyers	17/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay Sept.-Oct. Buyers	20/3

Sellers have temporarily withdrawn from market:—

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure July-Aug. Value	3/½
Plantation First Latex Crepe July	2/5½

London, July 10th.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—63 lbs. Afloat	80
Australian Afloat	83
Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs. C.I.F. Afloat	86/9
Wheat Red Karachi per 492 lbs. C.I.F. Afloat	86/3
Wheat Choice White Bombay Afloat	88/6
Wheat White Delhi Afloat	86/9
Wheat Red Delhi Afloat	86/3
Wheat Bombay Club No. 1 Afloat	86/9

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Fine White Java, C.I.F. Bombay Sept.-Oct Buyers	20/3

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure July-Aug. Value	3/1
Plantation First Latex Crepe July	2/5½

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, July 11.

This morning the quotations for Fine Broach July and Good Broach April were respectively Rs. 526/27 and Rs. 522. The Marwadi bazaar opened at Re. 1 higher than the above and prices improved further during the day closing as under. A moderate business has been done chiefly in New Crops, both in the bazaar on Exchange terms and by Japanese houses on Association terms. The tone of the market at the close is very steady.

Ready cotton continues in moderate demand, Japanese export houses and local mills being buyers. Prices are steady.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

OLD CROP.

Fine Broach	July	525
Fine Khamgaon-Akola	July	460
Fine M. G. Bengal	July	373
Good M. G. Westerns	July-Augt	454
Good H. G. Westerns	July-Augt	444
Good Sawgd. Dharwar	July-Augt	488
Good M. G. Coompta	July-Augt	486
Good M. G. Miraj	July-Augt	484

NEW CROP.

Good Broach	April 1918	517
Fully Good Bengal	January 1918	389

Prices for New Crop are net, the 5½ per cent discount having been abolished.

QUOTATIONS 9-30 P. M.

NEW CROP.

Fine Broach July	Rs. 534
Good Broach April	" 541
Fine Bengal July	" 382
Fully Good Bengal Jan.	" 402

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Generally as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

OOMRA, 11th July, 1917, at 4-30 p.m.

Growths	Super-fine	Fine	Fully Good	Good	Delivery
Bengals (H G)	—	408	391	—	1/25th Jan. 18
Bengals (M G)	380	370	358	—	Ready & July
	—	392		—	Sept.-17
Scinde-Punjab (M G)	380	370	358	—	Ready
	—	406		—	1/25th Jan. 18
Khandesh (M.G.)	—	375	355	—	Ready
Akola & Khamgaon	—	466	441	—	Ready & July
Kasenia (M G)	—	505	—	—	Jan. 18
Oomrawatee description (M G)	—	460	435	—	Ready & July
Dhamangaum Pooigaum (M G)	—	463	445	—	Ready & July
Yeotmal (M G)	—	458	453	—	Ready & July
Nagpore Kamptee (M G)	—	475	460	—	Ready & July
Wardha H'ghat (M G)	—	477	462	—	Ready & July
Broach (M G)	—	520	575	400	Ready
	—	531	—		July 17
	—	—		634	1/25th Apl 18
Wadhwan (M.G.)	—	400	475	—	Ready
Matsia (M.G.)	—	390	375	—	Ready
	—	449		—	1/25th Jan. 18
Miraj (M.G.)	—	486	480	498	Ready
Sawgd., Dharwar	—	—	485	480	Ready
	—	—	502		August/Sept.
Westerns (M.G.)	—	—	461	445	Ready & July 17
Westerns (H.G.)	—	—	451	435	Ready & July 17
Coompta (M.G.)	—	—	495	490	Ready
	—	—	502	—	August/Sept.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 11th JULY 1917.

Growths.	Super-fine	Fine	F.G	Gd.	[illegible]	Delivery.
M. G. Bengals	382	372	362			Ready.
M. G. Scinde Punjab	382	372	362			"
M. G. Akola-Khamgaon, Fair Staple		462	443			"
M. G. Broach		524	519	487		"
M. G. Mathia		390	380			"
M. G. Athni-Miraj "Good Staple"				485		"
Saw-Ginned Dharwar				485		"
M. G. Westerns				461		"
H. G. Westerns				462		"
M. G. Compta				495		"
M. G. Kadi Viramgam			481	474		"
M. G. Bharangadra			486	474		"
M. G. Mandra			486	474		"

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton, produce, etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. of 10th July:—

Cotton	11,038 bales.
Wheat	56 675 cwts.
Linseed	4,718 "
Rap., Bal and Mustardseed etc	374 "
Gingellyseed	Nil
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	3,867 "
Castorseed	18,860 "
Rice	3,745 "
Myrabollams	Nil
Cottonseed	200 "
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	2,580 "
Jowar	1,440 "
Maize	Nil
Barley	1,046 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, July 10th—4 p.m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms: Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery: Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 76-20%	46 0 0	6 11 0
White Cawnpore 76-20%	45 0 0	6 6 0
Wheat Karachi Bangla	46 0 0	6 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	6 8 0	6 14 0
" Brown Cawnpore	6 8 0	7 0 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	7 6 0	7 12 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	8 0 0	8 13 0
" Brown Thin	7 8 0	7 14 0
Tealseed White 85.15	45 0 0	8 8 0
" Gajar 75.25	44 0 0	9 4 0
" Gajar 50.50	42 8 0	9 0 0
" Black	36 0 0	7 12 0
Poppyseed, White	7 8 0	7 14 0
Groundnuts	40 8 0	8 12 0
Mowraseed	3 13 0	4 3 0
Jawree	29 8 0	4 9 0
Australia	40 0 0	2 4 0

Forward.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat Sept.	6 13 6
" April-May	6 12 3
Linseed, [illegible]	[illegible]
" May	[illegible]



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Wana-Ranee is the latest triumph of the perfumer's art. A scent which recalls the spice-laden breezes of its native home, fragrant with the perfume of many flowers. Sweet and lasting, its fascination will increase with use.

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Of all Chemists and Bazaars.

Beware of imitations. Insist on having the original made by

J. GROSSMITH & SON
DISTILLERS OF PERFUMES / NEWGATE ST. LONDON

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER.

By rail from Bombay on 9th July:—

	Bars	Ounces
G. I. P. Railway	28	32,338
B. B. & C. I. Railway	5	5,924

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages	Value Rs.	From
	Nil.	

EXCHANGE.

Is unchanged.
Bank Tel. Transfer 1/4 7/32.
Bank Demand Drafts 1/4 9/32.
3 Months' Sight Credits 1/4 19/32.
Bank Demand on France Frcs. 185½.
3 Months' Sight France Frcs. 192.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 180½.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 278½.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 150½.
60 days' Sight Japan Rs. 148.
D. D. on New York Rs. 309½.

BULLION.

The silver market opened steady but declined towards the close on account of big speculative sales.
Eng. Bar Gold 26-13.
Shield Sovereign 17.
Dragon 15-6-6.
Silver Ready Ex-duty 93-12.
Silver 1st Sett Ex-duty 94-3.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47,
Cum-warrant 95.
Warrant 3 per cent.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 86.
4 per cent. Conversion Terminable Loan 95.
3½ per cent. Small pieces 66.
3 per cent. Small pieces 57.
4 per cent. Port Trust Bond guaranteed redeemable 3 Months' notice 78.
4 per cent. Port Trust Bond guaranteed redeemable Long dated 75.
Municipal Long dated 74.
Municipal Short dated 76.
City Improvement Trust 60 years Jan-July 73½.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 90.
Sanitary 93.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The share market opened steady and advanced at the close, the undertone being strong.

Standards were closed at 1,747. Swadeshis at 1,795, Swan at 305, Pearls at 540, Madhavjees at 2,145, Indore-Malwas at 400, Fazulbhoy at 770, Currimbhoy at 335, Crescent at 225, Century at 332/8, Nagpurs at 2,440, Bundi at 20-8, Central India Mining at 46, Indian Cement at 365, Shivrajpurs at 51½ Tata Iron ordinary at 248/12, Deferreds at 1,050, Alcock Ashdown at 980, and Tata Hydros at 1,165.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 11.

Inquiry for jute mill scrip continued unabated and full rates were again paid for favourite stocks a large trade being put through. Coal shares also attracted attention in a lesser degree. In other directions there was no feature of interest. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bokaro Ramgurh 12-4, 12-12; Damagurria 19-12, 20; Equitable 51; Jainty Central 16-4, 16-8; Jumoni 10-4; Kuardi 17, 17-4; Nodiha 15-4, 15-8; North Damuda 11-12, 12; Ondal 15-8; Raneegunge 38-8; Samla Kendra 19; Sowardih 16-4, 16-8, 16-12; Western 15-4, 15-8.

Jute:—Alliance (ord) 245, 247, 245; Barnagore (ord) 98-8; Belvedere (ord) 425, 430; Budge Budge (ord) 407, 409, 411, 415; Clive (ord 183, 181-8, 182-8, 183, 184-8, 183, 180, 181; Dalhousie (ord) 388, 390, 385; Delta (ord) 406, 407, 410, 402, 405; Empire (ord) 42-12 to 43-8; Fort Gloster (ord) 475; Fort William (ord) 199, 201, 203; Gourepore (pref) 100 x. d.; Howrah (ord) 333, 335; Hooghly (ord) 68-8; Hooghly (pref) 14-4; Kamarhatty (ord) 356, 352, 355, 357; Kanknarrah (ord) 478, 481, s. 1.; Kelvin (ord) 570, 575, 583, 587; Lawrence (ord) 366, 368 to 373; New Central (ord) 405 to 407; Northbrook (ord) 39-4, 39-8, 404, 39-8; Reliance (ord) 302, 303; Soorah 173, 174; Standard (ord) 436, 440, 438, 434; Waverley 9-8.

Miscellaneous:—Great India Phosphates 9 to 10 p.; Titaghur Paper (pref) 96, 87; United Flour 17, 17-4.

Government Paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 66-8 to 66-4 and small lots were done at Rs. 67-6 to 67-10.

The Bank of Madras rate of interest remains unchanged.

THE CONSUMPTIVES' HOME SOCIETY.

The Honorary Secretary of the Society, who has control of the Sanatorium at Dharampore for consumption points out that the need for funds remains great as ever and at the present moment for want of funds and rooms 10 patients from Bombay have to be refused admission. There are Europeans, Parsees and Hindus that make up this figure.

Can I see another's woe,
And not be in sorrow too,
Can I see another's grief
And not seek for kind relief.

WILLIAM BLAKE.

The Health Officer Bombay, lately pronounced that consumption and chest troubles were on the increase in the town and this Sanatorium that is ready to fight this disease is starved for want of funds. The appeal to the well-to-do has brought very poor response because some maintain that the charity is not a local one and has no claim on them, and others plead the "scarcity of spare cash, and many calls." The Sanatorium has ample scope for expansion having nearly 100 acres to build modate 55 cases, and for that number too upon, but at present it can only accommodate the maintenance fund is enforcing rigid economy and a hard pull. The Sanatorium wants more cottages for the poor; buildings for the medical staff, nurses' endowment fund, poor patients' maintenance fund and so forth and any donor of Rs. 3,000 and upwards will have the privilege of manning a building or having a separate account of his gift. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon have subscribed Rs. 250 and the other sums received during the last 3 months are from a Zoroastrian Lady Rs. 101; in memory of Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy 4th Bart Rs. 100; Messrs. Merwanji and Sons, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Seth Ardeshir D. Wadia, K.S.C., R.W.H. in memory of Dr. Cowas Lalkaka each Rs. 50.

Subscriptions and communications may be addressed to the Honorary Secretary, Seva Sadan Buildings, Grant Road.

RESERVED SEATS IN CHURCH.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall feel highly obliged if you would bring to the notice of the Chaplain, "Girgaum P. Church," the grievances of the parishioners of the above church.

The system of reserving seats is allowable to a certain extent but not, as is the case in the above church, where almost the whole of the church—"the main body, the wing and the quire"—is reserved.

I think that some time back it was announced by the Chaplain that the seats were to be reserved only until such time as the church would be out of debts. Now that the church is out of debts so also. I hope the system of reserving seats will be abolished.—Yours, etc.,

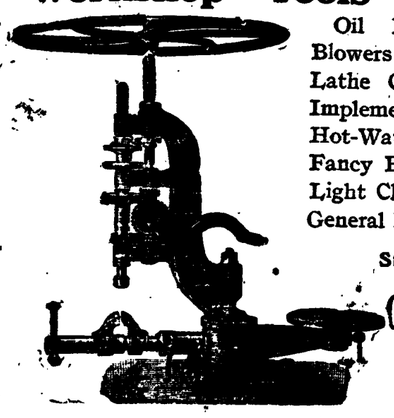
VICTIMA.

PARSI GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The Hon. Secretary of the B. D. Petit Parsi General Hospital announces the following among contributions towards the hospital:—

Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 2,908, 328; Bai Mithibai Ardeshir Taraporevala and Messrs. Vicaji, Jalejar and Bejan Ardeshir Taraporevala, in memory of the late Mr. Ardeshir Dorabji Taraporevala, who died on Roj 22, Maha 2, 1281, (30th July 1912) (for the Endowment Fund) Rs. 2,500; Mr. Nawroji Pestonji Contractor or Nargaonwala, in memory of his late wife Bai Dosibai Nawroji Contractor or Nargaonwala, who died on Roj Astad, Maha Amardad 1286 Yazdezardi, Saturday 3rd February 1917 (for the Endowment Fund) Rs. 500; Khan Saheb Rattonji Jamsetji Dubash Rs. 500; Mr. Ardeshir Jamsetji Dubash (for current expenses from February 15 to December 1916) Rs. 230; Mr. Pallonji Sorabji Joshi Rs. 100. The total amount so far subscribed stands at Rs. 29,12,884.

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BED-BUG KILLER



...r's Bed-bug killer is a liquid prepara... guaranteed to thoroughly destroy bed-... fleas, &c. It does not injure ... furniture &c., and can, therefore, ... freely anywhere.

...tins Ans. 7 each.

... tins Ans. 12 each.

OF ALL DEALERS.

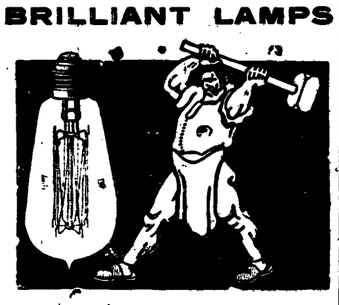
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THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 11.

Depression has been formed in Sind and monsoon is extending in North-west India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Submontane, Punjab and Malabar, and local in Bihar and Orissa, United Provinces, Kashmir, Central Provinces and north Madras coast. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma.

The chief amounts are:—Mergui two inches; Dhubri three; Gauhati, Burdwan and Berhampore two; Darjeeling five; Ranchi one; Gorakhpur two; Lucknow one and a half; Mussooree eight; Chakrata three; Simla two; Murree four; Rawalpindi three; Sialkot one.

Forecast:—Extension of rain in the Punjab and North-West Frontier Provinces.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 11th July 17.	Total since 1st June 1917	June 1st to July 11th. 1916	1915
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba [Observatory]	0.00	16.38	30.52	41.06
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	0.00	19.05	28.96	38.08
Esplanade [Gok. Tej. Hospital]	0.00	19.21	29.01	38.90
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0.20	18.73	31.57	43.69
Kemp and Co., Cumballa Hill..	..	..	..	..

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 10th July 1917.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr....	29.613	Inch
Temperature of Air	83.0	Deg.
Wet bulb Thermometer	77.8	"
Dew Point	75.9	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.792	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	8.2	"
Maximum temperature of Air	86.1	"
Minimum ..... do.	79.4	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW.	
Movement of Wind do. do.	230	Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.03	Inches.
Total fall during month	1.06	"
Do. do. year	18.94	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 11th July	0.00	"

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.	Day of Week	Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.
	July	h. m.	ft. in.		July	h. m.	ft. in.
Wed	11	m 4 13	26 7	11	m	9 53	18 11
Thur	12	m 4 15a	27 3	12	m	10 50a	16 11
		m 5 24	26 1		m	11 4	2 2
Fri.	13	m 6 7a	26 3			11 54a	17 2
		m 6 47	25 10	13		0 28a	21 1
Sat.	14	m 8 5	26 0	14	m	0 58	17 2
		m 7 20a	24 9		m	2 3a	21 3
Sun.	15	m 9 20	26 7	15	m	1 54	17 1
		m 8 34a	24 7		m	3 24a	21 0
Mon.	16	m 10 13	27 2	16	m	2 51	17 0
		m 9 37a	24 9		m	4 20a	20 6
Tues.	17	m 10 57	27 7	17	m	3 38	16 11
		m 10 30a	25 0		m	5 0a	19 10

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

July	Sunrise	Sunset.
" 11 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 9m.	" 7h. 19m
" 12 (Thursday)	" 6h. 9m.	" 7h. 19m
" 13 (Friday)	" 6h. 9m.	" 7h. 19m
" 14 (Saturday)	" 6h. 10m.	" 7h. 19m.
" 15 (Sunday)	" 6h. 10m.	" 7h. 19m.
" 16 (Monday)	" 6h. 10m.	" 7h. 18m.
" 17 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 10m.	" 7h. 18m.

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 1917 July 10d. 8h 39.1m a.m; First quarter: 17d. 0h. 10.4m. p.m.; Full Moon August: 3d. 10h. 40.9m. a.m.; Last quarter: 10d. 1h. 26.4m. a.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 11th July, 1917, was 29.827 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .012 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 11th July, 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been local in the north and the east Punjab; Rawalpindi has had 2.88in. and Ambala 0.70in. Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual in the extreme north; night temperature is in defect in the northern and the north-eastern districts.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind and moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. Temperature has risen in Rajputana but is still in defect at some stations there.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore reports 0.19in. of rain and Chanda 0.12in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect.

The Konkan.—Ratnagiri reports 0.88in. of rain. Skies are moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been local in the south Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad; Belgaum has had 0.13in. and Nizamabad 0.23in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

General Remarks.—A noteworthy feature in the weather to-day is the reappearance of precipitation in the Punjab. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar and local in the south Bombay Deccan, north Hyderabad and the north and the east Punjab. A few showers have occurred in the Konkan and the Central Provinces. High winds persist in the north-east Arabian Sea.

Nearly general rain is likely in Malabar and some showers in the Punjab, the Konkan and the Central Provinces. Isolated showers are possible on the north Coromandel coast and south Hyderabad.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on WEDNESDAY, the 11th of July 1917.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity: 8 A. M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Rainfall: Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall: Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire						
Do. (10th July)	93.2	87.4	60	..		
Jask	101.5	86.3	55	..		—0.06
Do. (July)	..	..	..	..		
Muscat	..	..	..	..		
Do. (10th July)	104.9	91.9	47	..		—0.15
PUNJAB—						
Multan	104.3	85.5	64	..	2.29	+1.05
Rawalpindi	99.5	68.1	86	2.88	17.49	+13.20
Lahore	103.6	76.8	70	..	3.25	—4.91
Sialkot	100.4	81.7	69	..	3.41	..
Amritsar	97.7	72.1	85	0.70	..	..
Delhi	96.2	61.0	71	..	6.02	—0.42
SINDH PROVINCE—						
Agra	96.3	86.6	63	..	4.79	—1.26
Mooltan	94.6	81.2	72	..	5.92	+0.22
Jhansi	95.6	80.5	73	..	4.09	—0.43
Cawnpore	96.0	72.1	70	..	6.02	+0.14
Allahabad	94.4	79.8	69	..	8.86	—0.06
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	110.5	83.6	34	..	0	—0.42
Bahawalpur	95.6	81.2	67	..	0.04	—1.01
Ajmere	96.9	76.2	80	..	11.32	+6.92
Jaipore	88.4	77.2	71	..	9.05	+4.24
Kotah	93.2	78.6	69	..	12.19	+6.84
Mount Abu	72.0	65.9	95	..	24.35	+14.91
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Surat	89.0	79.7	77	..	7.47	+3.56
Broach	86.0	82.6	81	..	4.44	—0.34
Cambay	93.1	81.5	66	..	17.12	+11.09
Rajkot	91.2	76.5	75	..	11.03	+7.12
Dhandhuka Farm	94.8	80.6	74	..	9.41	+3.61
Ahmedabad	97.9	79.1	76	..	20.11	+6.01
Deesa	96.1	79.8	80	..	14.47	+6.14
Ajmere	90.9	79.1	82	..	11.13	+6.09
Baroda	97.2	74.8	77	..	13.54	+12.44
Indore	96.4	74.1	80	..	9.79	+0.68
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	88.8	76.3	72	0.19	12.06	—1.82
Nagpur	97.4	74.0	81	0.03	11.74	+0.48
Hoshangabad	90.1	79.6	80	..	15.52	+5.03
Khandwa	89.0	76.8	72	..	10.80	+2.65
Akola	94.2	73.5	70	..	7.03	—1.07
Amraoti	92.0	75.6	68	..	6.04	—2.03
Nagpur	90.6	77.5	69	..	11.24	—2.03
Chanda	92.6	77.2	80	0.12	15.07	+2.02
Nagpur	88.9	77.1	83	—	21.46	+5.37
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86.1	79.4	82	..	16 38	—12.65
Ratnagiri	84.5	76.3	78	0.88	34 47	—5.27
Marmagao	86.7	79.7	79	..	8.47	—11.08
Karwar	85.9	78.4	80	0.64	26.09	—0.04
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Belgaum	94.1	74.9	65	0.01	1.04	—5.12
Ahmednagar	86.9	70.7	73	..	3.55	—2.85
Poona	89.2	71.9	69	0.03	3.54	—2.23
Sholapur	88.8	69.8	67	—	3.04	—2.63
Bijapur	87.2	70.3	70	..	6.05	+1.85
Dolsukhram	76.2	67.2	92	0.19	12.04	—1.23
Aurangabad	87.1	70.5	90	..	8.71	+1.70
Nizamabad (Indor)	90.2	73.7	74	0.23	7.11	—1.90
Mysore	87.4	73.2	82	..	4.12	—2.09
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	88.3	74.1	86	0.49	59.77	+7.17
Calicut	89.4	74.7	85	0.43	57.90	—5.15
Cochin	87.4	73.2	89	0.44	53.40	—4.19
Colombo	86.8	72.4	86	..	9.61	—3.89
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MADRAS) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	93.3	80 2	61	..	8.84	+2.12
Nellore	94.4	74.0	65	—	2.64	+0.16
Cuddapah	99.8	78.8	56	..	3.42	—1.40
Madras	96 9	79.6	68	..	0.39	+3.09
Mangalore	82.0	66.8	70	..	3.26	—1.01
Coimbatore	90.9	70.1	74	..	0.74	—1.27
Trichinopoly	95.2	73.0	60	—	2.40	—0.96
Negapatam	98.9	79.2	60	..	1.03	—0.40

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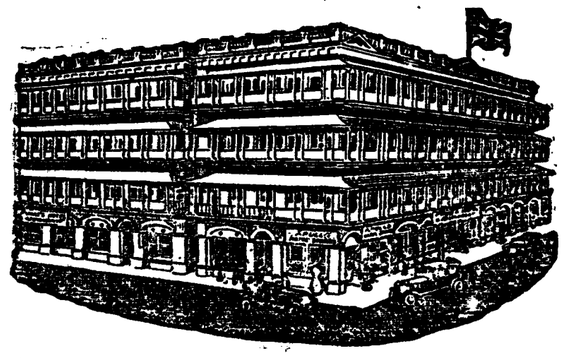
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